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REAGAN ANNOUNCES DEPLOYMENT OF NEW MX MISSILES

LD230730 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] As the AP agency reports from Washington, President Reagan has announced the intention to begin deployment of new strategic MX missiles. It is thought that 100 of these missiles will be located in concrete silos in Wyoming. A final decision is to be made by the Congress. It represents a practical step by the U.S. Administration in developing a new generation of strategic weapons aimed at the Soviet Union.

'New Dangerous Step'

LD231118 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Washington November 23 TASS -- The U.S. Administration has made a new dangerous step on the path of stepping up the strategic weapons race, of preparing for a nuclear war. President Ronald Reagan notified the Congress that he had passed a decision to deploy one hundred new intercontinental nuclear missiles MX, which are viewed by the Pentagon as the first strike weapon. Each of these missiles blasphemously named "Peace-keeper" carries ten individually targeted warheads. The missiles are to be deployed in special super-hardened launch silos according to the "dense pack" method in the U.S. Air Force Base Francis Warren near the town of Cheyenne in Wyoming state. President Reagan made it clear that later the number of these missiles could be increased. The new missile system is to be deployed by late 1986. The aggregate cost of the programme for the deployment of missiles MX will reach, according to official; clearly understated estimates of the administration, 26 billion dollars.

In an attempt to justify in some way the decision of the administration on the deployment of MX missiles, the American President cited deliberately falsified data about the balance between the nuclear forces of the USSR and the USA.

Observers point out that the deployment of the missile system MX is a component part of intensive efforts made by the U.S. ruling circles with the aim of upsetting the rough strategic parity between the USSR and the USA and ensuring military superiority over the Soviet Union through both quantitative and qualitative perfection of the American nuclear missile arsenal. Indeed, the deployment of 100 of these missiles with 10 warheads each will ensure an increase by a thousand warheads. Considering other programmes for the build-up of strategic weapons, which are being actively implemented by the administration -- the creation of the missile-submarine complex Trident, a fleet of new heavy bombers B-1, land, air and sea based cruise missiles -- Washington is planning to increase sharply the quantity of nuclear ammunition at the disposal of the U.S. strategic force from the present 10,000 to 16,000-18,000.

A source of special danger is the invisible, "in-depth" level of the build-up of the U.S. strategic might embodied in the missiles MX -- a sharp qualitative perfection of nuclear weapons, increase in their accuracy, yield of warheads and capability of striking at protected, "spot" targets. It is precisely these characteristics which turn them into a clearly expressed nuclear first-strike weapon, i.e. an instrument for unleashing nuclear aggression.

The programme for the deployment of a new nuclear missile system announced by President Reagan has immediately touched off a wave of strong criticism in the United States. Senator Edward Kennedy, a prominent figure of the U.S. Democratic Party, has described that programme as a destabilising weapon whose deployment would increase the risk of a nuclear war breaking out. He urged the Congress to block the adoption of new missiles among the arms.

The deployment of MX missiles will be a heavy blow to efforts aimed at establishing control over nuclear weapons, said Senator Hart.

The new programme is a monstrous waste of resources and constitutes a serious threat to the future of the whole world, said former Congressman Robert Drinan, chairman of the influential public organization "Americans for Democratic Action."

Retired Rear-Admiral Eugene Carrol, deput director of the Centre for Defence Information, described the decision of the administration as a new portion of oil poured into the flames of the arms race. The Soviet Union will be forced in Eugene Carrol's opinion, to take retaliatory measures, as it cannot leave unnoticed such a gigantic build-up in the U.S. offensive weapons.

Gordon Adams, a representative of the Council of Economic Priorities, pointed to the futility of Washington's attempts at ensuring military superiority over the USSR. He said that these attempts would lead to enormous spendings and increase tensions in the world, which will in the final analysis only weaken the national security of the USA.

NATO FORCES' ARMAMENTS, PLANS DESCRIBED

OW230702 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Nov 82 Second Edition p 3

[Candidate of Military Sciences V. Makarevskiy article: "What Lies Behind the 'Rogers Plan'; United States and NATO Are Stepping Up the Conventional Arms Race"]

[Text] The appeal by American General B. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander Europe, to the European North Atlantic bloc countries to build up their conventional armaments is now being quite widely discussed in the West. Some commentators have actually gone so far as to claim that Rogers "outlined a serious change" in NATO strategy and, by gambling on conventional arms, is seeking to "lessen the West's dependence on nuclear weapons.

But in reality, as the FRG Defense Ministry statement on the results of Rogers' talks with West German Defense Minister M. Woerner emphasizes, it is a question not of a change in NATO strategy but of "strengthening its nonnuclear components." As a WASHINGTON POST report indicates, in demanding that the European allies spend even more for the acquisition of the most modern armaments, the Pentagon's chief emissary to NATO is guided not by the desire to save the world from nuclear apocalypse but by desire to "lessen the attraction of the antinuclear movement" that is broadening on both sides of the Atlantic. The clumsy attempts to lull the peoples' vigilance become particularly clear against the background of the remarks, again by Rogers, opposing a freeze on nuclear arms and the adoption by the United States of a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and advocating the deployment in West Europe of American medium-range missiles with nuclear warheads and the production and use of neutron weapons.

Rogers himself explained that his demands on the European NATO countries were based on a theory developed by his staff and called the "second-wave attack." The intention of the theory, Rogers says, lies in a desire in the event of war to "destroy the second echelon of Warsaw Pact forces" by using "ultramodern electronic reconnaissance facilities and new missiles carrying conventional, nonnuclear warheads but possessing exceptionally high tactical and technical specifications." He is demanding that the European allies increase their spending on modernizing conventional armaments by 4-5 percent each year up to and including 1990. The "Rogers plan" will be submitted for approval by the NATO Military Planning Committee, whose winter session will be held in early December.

The demand to strengthen the North Atlantic bloc's military potential not only with nuclear but also with conventional weapons, which is being accompanied by the continued dissemination of slanderous fabrications about the "threat from the East," is graphic

evidence of the attempts by Washington and the NATO command to secure superiority in all spheres of military building. As is well known, the unprecedented arms race, especially nuclear arms race, mounted by the United States now represents the main danger. At the same time the threat emanating from the buildup of conventional armaments in the United States and the NATO countries must also be taken into account. Here's why.

Conventional armaments are, so to speak, currently operational [deystvuyushchiye na praktike]. More than 20 million people have died in 30 postwar years as a result of their use in local wars and conflicts unleashed by imperialism.

An unprecedented expansion of arms production can be observed in the United States and the other NATO countries. Paramount attention is being paid to the production of shock, offensive weapons systems. According to Pentagon spokesmen's figures, the U.S. military industry has the ability to immediately increase by 50 percent production of the main tactical warplanes (A-10, F-15, F-16), M-1 tanks and missile ships. The Reagan administration has requested $37.6 billion from Congress to implement programs for modernizing and expanding NATO conventional armaments.

The U.S. NATO allies also possess a mighty military-industrial base. In the seventies the main European bloc members adopted and implemented programs for the production of around 15,000 main battle tanks and also 7,000 warplanes, many thousands of artillery systems and hundreds of warships. Counting Spain's tank pool, there are over 17,000 tanks directly within the NATO countries' forces. Moreover, around 1,500 American tanks and 6,500 tanks belonging to the European NATO countries are concentrated at dumps in Europe. Thus in terms of the total number of tanks (25,000) the NATO countries are not inferior to the Warsaw Pact countries. This, when even the West recognizes NATO's superiority in antitank weapons. Such is the true worth of the propaganda clamor about the Soviet military superiority that is alleged to exist, especially in terms of tanks.

The same can be said about armed forces personnel strengths. The NATO countries possess superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries in terms of the numerical strength of both regular armed forces and reserve formations. In all, they have over 9 million men, according to former U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown.

In the last 10-15 years many types of conventional armaments produced in the United States and a number of other NATO countries have acquired and are continuing to acquire ever-increasing destructive and casualty-producing properties. Qualitative improvements are underway, particularly in the sphere of creating new, particularly dangerous types of conventional armaments with increased range, accuracy, power and area of destruction. For instance, so-called volume blast munitions ("vacuum bombs") are being stockpiled in U.S. arsenals. They are fitted not with conventional explosives, but with special liquid and paste formulas which, when dispersed in the air in the form of an aerosol, create explosive fuel-air mixes. The energy of the blast and casualty-producing effect of such munitions are already 4-6 times greater than those of TNT-containing high-explosive ammunition of equal weight and in the future, American specialists write, may be 10-20 times greater.

The latest munitions of great destructive force can be employed over the same distances as nuclear munitions by using tactical operational and cruise missiles, which can exist in nuclear, chemical and conventional versions. All this taken together is bound to make it difficult to identify them and leads to an erosion of the distinctions between conventional and nuclear weapons.

Commenting on the "Rogers plan" for building up conventional weapons, FRG defense Minister Woerner declared that "the operational planning and operational conduct of combat operations should be changed."

U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger stressed that "it is a question of moving American troops in the FRG even further forward." Thus he reaffirmed the Pentagon's intention to move the military threat nearer to the borders of the Warsaw Pact states.

The unprecedentedly high production and stockpiling of conventional weapons is being accompanied by increasing exports, with all the pernicious consequences ensuing from that. The United States accounts for approximately 45 percent of all world trade in weapons, and the other NATO countries account for over 20 percent. In complete accordance with American plans for establishing global and regional U.S. domination, weapons are sent primarily to countries with reactionary regimes. They are used both for suppressing peoples' revolutionary actions and national liberation movements and for further boosting American military presence in regions thousands of miles from the United States.

The heaping up of mountains of all kinds of means of annihilation and destruction by imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, is aimed at securing military superiority. Even though this aim is unrealistic, it is extremely dangerous because it threatens peace and international security. That is why, advocating the relaxation of tension and the elimination of the threat of war, the Soviet Union has advanced a number of constructive initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race. While attaching priority to nuclear disarmament, our country is ready at the same time to hold talks and reach agreement on limiting and reducing any types or systems of weapons. On the principle, of course, of equality and identical security for the sides.

Washington and NATO's negative attitude to the sensible Soviet proposals and the increased military threat from the forces of imperialism evidenced by, in particular, Rogers' appeal to the European NATO countries, all serve to make it incumbent on Soviet troops to increase vigilance and be constantly ready to deal a crushing rebuff to an aggressor.

NATO LEADERS' ANTIWAR STATEMENTS DISCOUNTED

PM190817 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Nov 82 Second Edition p 3

[V. Goncharov "Rejoiner": "NATO's Second Speciality"]

[Text] What is going on at NATO? Is this military bloc not collapsing or, at least, has it not been turned into some kind of Red Cross as a result of a sudden 180-degree turn in its leaders' moral-political orientation?

These and similar questions could be asked if one were to take seriously the successive comments by bloc leaders in recent days. A few days ago, in fact, U.S. General B. Rogers, commander in chief, allied NATO armed forces in Europe, addressed a Hamburg press conference in the role of "pacifist." In so many words he stated that he, General Rogers, "wants what pacifists want," that is, what participants in the daily broadening European antiwar movement want.

And hard on his heels, NATO Secretary General J. Luns, speaking at that military organization's Brussels headquarters, went one better than his colleague and stated that NATO is "the most powerful and successful peace movement that has ever existed" in history.

How should the NATO leadership's sudden "love of peace" be interpreted? Its character can be easily explained by concrete facts which show in its true light what is actually on the mind of Rogers and Luns. "Pacifist" Rogers, saying that the "only path to peace is via arms limitation and control talks," added there and then that the "West must, however, hold a 'trump' at these talks, for example in the production of a new type of chemical weapon"!

And as for Luns? Having delivered a panegyric to NATO and thereby to himself as a peace fighter, he immediately stressed the need to stem the "wave of public opinion against nuclear arms."

So that is where the truth lies, as they say! NATO's "peace-makers" intend to "ensure peace" in Europe by further stock-piling on this continent chemical weapons (specifically U.S. binary gases) and nuclear weapons (specifically new U.S. medium range nuclear missiles). Well, it goes without saying that only those who usually rule a graveyard can surely safeguard peace and calm by such means.

It is perfectly obvious that the NATO leaders' "peace-loving" talk is geared toward an attempt to disorient and nullify the powerful antiwar movement which has now embraced all strata of society in the European countries and to hide by peace-loving phraseology the more and more new and more dangerous plans to build up arms and increase the arsenals of weapons of mass destruction. With these aims in mind, preparing nuclear and chemical war, the North Atlantic bloc's leaders are intensifying the psychological war, spinning faster the flywheel not just of NATO's military but also its propaganda machine. After all, psychological warfare is the second speciality of the aggressive military-political North Atlantic alliance of imperialist states. This second thrust of NATO activity is becoming increasingly intensive. It is on this plane, too, that the NATO leaders' successive statements should be examined.

PLENARY SESSIONS OF ARMS TALKS HELD IN GENEVA

INF Meeting

LD231122 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Geneva November 23 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the USSR and the USA delegations was held here today at the negotiations on limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

START Deliberations

LD231220 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Geneva November 23 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the USSR and the USA delegations was held here today at the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms.

U.S. SUCCESSFULLY TESTS PERSHING II MISSILE

LD200944 Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] San Francisco November 20 TASS -- Within the framework of intensive preparations for the deployment of new missiles in Europe the USA tested yesterday the missile Pershing II. As a spokesman for the U.S. Army said, in the course of a "successful test" the missile was launched from MacGregor-range base (Texas) in the direction of White Sands Proving Ground (New Mexico).

The two preceding tests of the missile Pershing II were unsuccessful.

New York November 20 TASS -- It is pointed out in reports here that the Reagan administration apparently deceives world public opinion.

The ABC television company quoted administration's officials on Friday as saying that the Pentagon's plans include the deployment in West Germany of a considerably larger number of the latest American medium-range nuclear missiles Pershing II than the United States declared in public.

It was planned to deploy 108 launching pads of Pershing-II on the FRG's territory. But in actual fact, according to the TV company, the number of missiles will be at least doubled.

According to an ABC report, official Washington is now bringing strong pressure to bear on the new Bonn government, soliciting from it consent to those sinister plans. Washington will not accept "no" for an answer from Bonn, the television company stressed.

AIMS OF U.S. SPACE 'MILITARIZATION' VIEWED

LD221640 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Commentary by Aleksey Vasilyev]

[Excerpt] What are the consequences of the militarization of the U.S. space program? Clearly, it will lead to an arms race in space and a dangerous military confrontation, as was the case with all the previous arms systems developed by the United States. In postwar years the Pentagon has been making every effort to use scientific and technological achievements to reach military supremacy. Its attempts to reach supremacy were futile, but nevertheless it has brought forth new and deadlier arms and dangerously influenced American military political thinking.

The development of space arms proceeds in accordance with Washington's strategic doctrines. Space arms are viewed as part of its strategic forces aimed above all at waging limited or sustained nuclear war. Attempts are being made to reach military supremacy by taking the arms race into space and this is bound to increase the nuclear war danger.

Washington is also hoping to use space arms to exert pressure on the Soviet Union. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the Pentagon's directives issued between 1948 and 1980 recommend that the United States should develop arms that the Soviet Union will find hard to counterbalance, and that would force it to spend too much on military production.

Ostensibly the American Administration is in favor of strengthening strategic stability. But the setting up of a space-borne arms system and the proposed deployment of arms in space in fact undermine stability and push mankind towards the brink of a calamity.

As you may know, the Soviet Union has proposed that an agreement be reached banning the deployment of any arms in space. This initiative is in the interests of the United States and all nations, because it provides for strengthening world peace.

U.S. STOCKPILES, BUDGET FOR CHEMICAL WEAPONS CITED

LD161204 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 16 TASS — The United States is actively preparing for future military operations, possibly on a worldwide scale with the use of chemical weapons, the magazine KULTURA I ZHIZN (CULTURE AND LIFE), the organ of the union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, says.

The article points out that the draft Federal budget of the United States for the next fiscal year envisages appropriations of 810 million dollars for the development and manufacture of such weapons with an increase in the following year up to 1,300 million dollars. Various observers estimate that the total cost of already planned steps in this connection is 6,000-10,000 million dollars. Already today the United States has tremendous stockpiles of toxic substances. According to some sources, their overall quanitity is 150,000 tons, according to others — even 300,000 tons. To date the United States has already stockpiled over 3 million units of ammunition with toxic content. In the next several years it would like to bring up this figure to at least five million. This is quite enough to destroy everything alive on earth.

"Such are the facts," the article says, "and they all are evidence showing that another and important component is to be added to the arsenal of means of mass annihilation, ready or being prepared for possible use... It is not only a question of a quantitative increase. A new generation of chemical weapons are to be adopted, the so-called binary ones. The point is that they contain two comparatively harmless chemicals which form nerve gas at the moment of the explosion only if earlier mixed in the missile warheads, air bombs or shells. The essence of this novelty, is above all, that similar non-binary toxic substances already lying in stores, as a result of careless handling or an accident, etc, can cause big human losses on their own territory and paralyze normal life in large towns and whole regions."

The eyes of those who would like to unleash chemical warfare against mankind, the magazine says, are turned above all, to Europe. However "the future of Europe, the very existence of European peoples concerns the masterminds behind the chemical warfare plans just as little as those who consider the possibility of a 'limited' nuclear war."

PRAVDA 'INTERNATIONAL REVIEW' OF WEEK'S EVENTS

PM221533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[Untitled "International Review" by May Podklyuchnikov]

[Text] On 15 November, with profound grief, our people saw off on his last journey Leonid Ilich Brezhnev -- an outstanding leader of the CPSU and Soviet state, very eminent figure of the international communist and workers' movement and tireless fighter for peace and the peoples' friendship. His memory has been honored by millions of people on all continents. Meetings and gatherings of mourning and other events have been held in the socialist community countries and other states.

The arrival in Moscow of numerous foreign delegations, the French newspaper LE MATIN noted, "makes it possible to imagine precisely the dimensions of the influence which the Soviet Union has achieved throughout the world since World War II." It is hard to overestimate the role which has been played here by our country's precise and consistent foreign policy elaborated under L.I. Brezhnev's leadership.

The foreign policy course of our party and the Soviet state pursued in accordance with the Soviet people's fundamental aspirations is devoid of the lurches and zigzags which can frequently be observed when leaders change in some capitalist countries. This course was defined by the 26th CPSU Congress which adopted the Peace Program for the Eighties. The persistent work to stregthen peace and defend and consolidate detente has been continuing without stopping for a single day.

Guideline

Tomorrow sees a notable anniversary: 10 years ago multilateral consultations began in Helsinki on the preparation of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The eventful and fruitful Helsinki process began. The Final Act adopted at the completion of the all-European conference was a genuine charter for peace. Its signing marked the triumph of common sense and the assertion in interstate relations of the principles of the states' sovereignty and equality and their mutually advantageous all-around cooperation. Gradually detente acquired a material fabric embodied in many specific treaties, agreements, business contracts and cultural ties. And that meant that peace became firmer and the peoples' confidence in the future became stronger.

However, it is well known that imperialist forces which do not like detente are also operating in the international arena. This can be felt now on many avenues of international arena. This can be felt now on many aveneus of international life. One example is the situation around the Madrid meeting of representatives of states which took part in the all-European conference which has resumed its work after an 8-month break. The meeting's task is clear. It is to exchange opinions on the course of the fulfillment of the provisions of the Final Act and the tasks defined by the all-European conference and to search jointly for ways to improve mutual relations among the states taking part, to strengthen security and to develop cooperation in Europe and the detente process in the future. In particular, the very important question of convening a conference on confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe is being discussed in Madrid. The draft of the meeting's final document, already agreed on in many respects, lies on the negotiating table.

With good will the questions facing the participants in the Madrid meeting can be successfully resolved. But for that to happen, a constructive approach and the sincere desire to find coordinated solutions are necessary. Unfortunately the 2 years which have elapsed since the start of the meeting in the Spanish capital have shown that it is good will which is lacking among several of the participants.

The imperialist circles are making considerable efforts to introduce to the meeting's work a spirit of confrontation with the socialist states and to use it for psychological warfare. The West German newspaper GENERAL ANZEIGER wrote of this with alarm, noting that the confrontation stance "could lead to the undermining of the foundations of security and cooperation in Europe and eliminate the prospects of convening and all-European conference on detente issues." And WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE noted: "To make progress in the sphere of safeguarding peace is by no means a concession to the Soviet Union. Such progress would also accord with the West's own interests." The peoples expect common sense and a sense of responsibility to gain the upper hand after all.

We cannot pause in the struggle for peace, we must constantly seek new ways and advance new, constructive proposals. That is how the USSR and its allies act, as is graphically borne out by their proposals submitted at the present UN General Assembly session, including the ones recently submitted in the General Assembly First Committee. Their pivotal concept is that we must embark immediately on the elaboration of a nuclear disarmament program.

The USSR's proposal to discuss at the present UN General Assembly the subject of "Multiplying Efforts To Eliminate the Threat of War and Insure the Safe Development of Nuclear Energy" met with a great response in the world community. The recent UN General Assembly plenary session adopted a resolution on the question of Israel's armed aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations. Israel's actions were severely denounced in the resolution. The General Assembly urged that the examination continue, at international level, of legal measures banning armed attacks on nuclear installations and threats of such attacks. A contribution would thus be made to assessing and safeguarding the safe development of energy for peaceful purposes.

"Abominable Snowman?"

The White House has taken a step which U.S. business circles and U.S. allies had long expected: President R. Reagan has announced that the so-called "sanctions" are being repealed. In other words, the ban has been lifted on deliveries of oil and gas equipment to the USSR by U.S. companies and their overseas branches and by foreign companies producing this equipment under U.S. licenses.

The notorious "sanctions" issue has caused acute differences between the United States and its allies for almost a year. As is well known, their proclamation was greeted with protests in the West European countries. Mutually advantageous contracts for Western firms' deliveries of equipment for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline were called "the deal of the century." This deal meant tens of thousands of jobs at a time of crisis. Nor did its political significance elude the Western public: It is the mainstream of detente and accords with the requirements of the process initiated in Helsinki.

"The sanctions," THE WASHINGTON POST worte, "seriously complicated U.S. relations with the West European allies which wanted the creation of the gas pipeline and were indignant at U.S. interference in what they considered their internal affairs." "Far worse that the actual embargo," the West German newspaper HANDELSBLATT noted, "was the unceremonious manner in which the U.S. Administration proposed to deal with the Europeans."

Summing up the results of the whole "sanctions" story, the Western press notes that it failed to achieve its aim. "Bitter disappointment awaits anyone who dreams of bringing the Soviet Union to its knees economically," the Austrian newspaper ARBEITER ZEITUNG writes. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR pointed out that exports to the socialist community countries insure major deals for West Europe, creating thousands of jobs at a time when the unemployment level is very high. In summing up the results. some people across the ocean had to "shed a few tears." Thus U.S. Secretary of Commerce M. Baldrige calculated that U.S. business had incurred losses of $2.2 billion as a result of the "sanctions."

"Common sense has prevailed," French President F. Mitterrand said about the lifting of the sanctions. Well, if a mistake has been rectified under the pressure of circumstances, this can attest to the manifestation of political realism.

However, the White House accompanied its statement on the repeal of the "sanctions" with the assertion that the United States has reached agreement with its allies concerning even tougher restrictions on trade with the USSR. Now West European political circles and the press are wondering what exactly is concealed behind this assertion -- a desire to "save face" or the intention to continue to erect obstacles on the path of normal economic exchange.

It is well known that in recent weeks a series of meetings with representatives of the industrially developed capitalist countries has been held in Washington during which the U.S. Government insisted that a number of new restirctions be introduced in trade with the USSR. But according to the Western press no document was signed. The absence of agreement was declared by the official French and Dutch representatives. A spokesman for the EC Commission in Brussels also essentially denied that such a document exists.

All this is somewhat reminiscent of the story of the "abominable snowman." People talk and write about him and sometimes his tracks and scraps of fur are discovered, his shadow flashes by, but nevertheless no one has ever seen him. "The lesson to be drawn from this episode," THE WASHINGTON POST writes, "is that great differences with respect to their approach toward the Soviet Union and trade with it remains between the West European states and the United States."

The West European countries are particularly worried by the question of whether the U.S. statements conceal a desire to draw them into some "economic war" against the USSR. "France," AFP reported recently, "rejects everything which might look like a 'holy alliance' headed by the United States and organized with a view to waging economic war against the USSR." According to the British newspaper THE TIMES, British Foreign Secretary F. Pym "has resolutely opposed any steps toward a trade war with Moscow."

The development of the Soviet Union's trade and economic ties with other countries, including the United States, is possible only on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage. Healthy trade strengthens the foundation for peaceful, good-neighborly relations which are of important significance for the international situation as a whole. Businesslike cooperation is a question of sober judgement and mutual responsibility. And as the session of the U.S.-Soviet trade and economic council of Moscow indicates, there is an attraction toward such cooperation.

Progress Washington-Style

Things continue to be unsettled in Lebanon. The Israeli aggressors are deliberately fuelling tension. They are provoking armed clashes with the Syrian troops who are there as part of the pan-Arab peace-keeping forces. In the mountainous part of the country the occupiers are provoking clashes between the armed formations of the rightwing Christian "Lebanese Front" and the local Druse population and are perpetrating widespread terror in the soth in an attempt to suppress popular resistance.

Nonetheless, Washington recently announced that in the Near East "the possibility of progress has been considerably improved thanks to recent events in that region." It is natural to ask: In that case what is understood by "progress?"

The United States is again beginning to mount diplomatic activity around the Near East now. The President's personal envoy, P. Habib, has left for the region. He has been set the task of pushing through Reagan's notorious Near East plan which, as is well known, totally ignores the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Named among the U.S. envoy's objectives are talks on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon. But it can be seen from the press reports that Washington is concerned rather with continuing to insure the presence of U.S. Marines in Lebanon under the flag of the multinational forces. It is no accident that U.S. official representatives are persistently keeping silent even when they are asked about the deadlines for the withdrawal of Israeli troops -- the aggressor's troops.

The United States regards Israel as its main Near East ally serving its strategic interests. Thus Washington continues to be ready to satisfy Tel Aviv's appetites in every way. And they consist in achieving Lebanon's division on the pretext of "safeguarding security." As the Israeli newspaper HA'ARETZ reported, a plan has already been prepared for dividing this sovereign Arab state. It is planned to expand the zone under the control of the Israeli puppet Haddad and to turn it into a "state" of separatists, to extend from the Israeli border to the country's central regions. And, of course, it is planned to preserve the Israeli "military presence" here. Tel Aviv intends to create one more tiny state in the north of the country, in the Al-Biqa' Valley. So what will actually remain of Lebanon? Not a lot -- Beirut and the country's mountain regions.

By its aggressive predatory actions Israel frequently puts Washington in a difficult position. That was what happened when the bloody carnage in Sabra and Shatila, which shook mankind, was organized. That is what is happening now that Tel Aviv has elaborated a program for creating new Israeli settlements on the seized Arab lands on the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. It has been announced that next year 20 new settlements will be created. In addition it is planned to expand the 103 settlements already on the West Bank. In the next 30 years it is planned to settle 1.4 million Israelis on the occupied lands. The Palestinians, the peoples of the Arab countries and all mankind see in this program unambiguous confirmation that Israel intends to annex the seized territories.

What is the reaction across the ocean to this "progress" for lawlessness and the flouting of international law? U.S. diplomacy and propaganda has to feign indignation and pretend that Israel is on the point of being called to order. In actual fact, nothing is happening. Washington repeats again and again that it has "common interests" with Israel and that the "aid" rendered to Tel Aviv will not be curtailed by a single cent. The United States continues to block any attempts within the UN framework to introduce sanctions against Israel and to force it to fulfill the decisions of the world community.

It is perfectly obvious that there can be no genuine progress in settling the Near East problem until the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine are recognized, including their right to create their own independent state.

POLICY ON TIES WITH YOUNG STATES, PRC OUTLINED

PM221149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article: "Friends and Foes of Emergent States"]

[Text] The turnround by bellicose U.S. circles from detente to confrontation and attempts to impose American hegemony on the world is depicted by Washington as a "crusade" against the Soviet Union and against the socialist community as a whole. But this "crusade" also has broader political or -- to put it more simply -- geographical implications. Developing countries, particularly those unwilling to bow down to colonialists old and new, are also increasingly feeling the effects of the sharp intensification in the aggressiveness of imperialist circles.

The imperialists refuse to be reconciled to the fact that the world which they commanded and lorded it over for so long is refusing to serve and obey them. The strengthening of the liberated countries' independence does not suit the imperialists. They are trying by thousands of ways and means to bind those countries to themselves, to have more of a free hand in using their natural wealth and utilizing their territory for their own strategic purposes.

The revolutionary peoples of Vietnam and Cuba, Algeria and Angola, Ethiopia and Afghanistan, the peoples of independent India, the Arab countries which are neighbors of the American-armed Israel, the peoples of a number of Central and South American countries -- all of them, each in their own way, have experienced or are still experiencing the effects of the policy of the present-day imperialist colonialists. Washington's aim is to thrust back the liberated peoples, take away the gains they have secured in the long and difficult struggle and deny them any role in world politics.

What a striking contrast this is to the approach of the Soviet Union, which advocates increasing the young states' role in international affairs and is convinced that their policy can have a beneficial effect on the world situation. The USSR is an active supporter of the unity and cohesion of Asian, African and Latin American countries and of increasing the prestige and effectiveness of the OAU, the Arab League and other similar associations.

Imperialism, on the other hand, with its neocolonialist policy, is openly opposed to the liberated states' unity. It is no accident that the imperialists do all they can to deepen the split in the Arab countries' ranks and weaken the OAU's authority and influence and seek to use the OAS in the interests of the Western powers' colonial ambitions.

The rebuffing of encroachments on the sovereignty and national interests of Asian, African and Latin American countries will be successful if these states display cohesion in defending their rights and if they are able to rely on the solidarity and support of all the anti-imperialist forces of our time.

The Soviet stance on this question is clear and consistent. Soon after the 26th CPSU Congress five basic principles were formulated in relations with young Asian, African and Latin American states. This "code of conduct," which the Soviet Union steadily follows, calling on the United States to do the same, means roughly the following in the present situation:

Recognition of each people's right to decide its own internal affairs itself, without outside interference, reunuciation of attempts to establish any forms of domination or hegemony over them or to include them in any power's "sphere of interests."

Strict respect for those countries' territorial integrity and the inviolability of their borders; no outside support for any separatist movements aimed at breaking up those countries;

Unconditional recognition of the right of each African, Asian and Latin American state to equal participation in international life and to develop relations with any countries of the world.

Full and unconditional recognition of those states' sovereignty over their own natural resources, and also recognition in practice of their full equality in international economic relations; support for their efforts aimed at eliminating the vestiges of colonialism and eradicating racism and apartheid in accordance with the well-known UN resolutions.

Respect for the nonaligned status chosen by the majority of African, Asian and Latin American states; renunciation of attempts to draw them into the powers' military political blocs.

Soviet-Indian relations serve as a convincing example of the implementation of these principles.

They show how fruitful cooperation between states with different social systems can be, if they display good will and take account of each other's interests in practice. Our economic ties harmoniously combine the principle of equality and mutual advantage with the assistance given to India in resolving a number of major economic problems -- creating the foundations of heavy industry and strengthening the country's fuel and energy base. And as the people in India well know, these ties have not been and are not, for the Soviet Union, either a means of extracting maximum profit or an instrument of political pressure and diktat. It is also important to note that the development of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India is not detrimental to the interests or security of any third countries, but has a beneficial effect on the situation in Asia and the international climate in general.

In the present international situation an increasing part is played by the Nonaligned Movement, of which India is a founding member and an acknowledged leader. The Soviet Union, reaffirming its positive, respectful approach toward the nonaligned status chosen by the majority of young states, has proposed that the leadership organs of NATO and the Warsaw Pact make a statement on not extending those alliances' sphere of operation to Asia, Africa and Latin America. At the session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee this initiative was supported by the other members of the socialist community.

Other Soviet peace initiatives also meet the vital interests of liberated countries, which do not wish to become the arena of East-West military confrontation. For instance, the USSR's appeal to extend confidence-building measures to a substantial proportion of the area of the seas and oceans is consonant with the Indian Ocean countries' efforts to make that region a **peace** zone. Were it not for the attempts of certain powers, first and foremost the United States, to thwart the implementation of the resolution on this question, an international conference would long since have been convened, and this could bring tangible benefit to that whole extensive region.

Even now, without waiting for a conference to be convened, the Soviet Union calls on all states whose ships use the Indian Ocean's waters to refrain from any steps that might complicate the situation in that region. This means not sending large naval formations there, not holding military exercises and not extending or modernizing the military bases of those nonlittoral states which have such bases in the Indian Ocean region.

Approximately 2 years ago the USSR put forward a proposal on eliminating tension in the Persian **Gulf**. Instead of drawing up more and more naval and air armadas, troops and armaments there -- as the leading NATO powers, first and foremost the United States, are doing -- the Soviet Union has proposed the conclusion of an international agreement guaranteeing the sovereign rights of the region's states and the safety of maritime and other communications linking it with the rest of the world.

Life confirms the urgency of the Soviet initiatives on creating a peace zone in the Mediterranean. The consequences of imperialist intrigues are being felt there increasingly acutely. But the situation will become still more threatening if the new American medium-range nuclear systems are deployed in Italy, as well as in other West European countries. After all, these missiles could be targeted not only toward the east but toward the south, and could become an instrument of nuclear blackmail with regard to Africa's Mediterranean states and the Near Eastern countries. The Soviet proposals provide for extending to the Mediterranean region confidence-building measures in the military sphere which have already proved their worth, carrying out an agreed reduction in armed forces there, not deploying nuclear weapons on the territory of nonnuclear Mediterranean countries and the withdrawal from the Mediterranean of ships carrying nuclear weapons.

The peace-loving initaitives of the USSR and the other socialist community countries are aimed at eliminating dangerous hotbeds of tension and settling long-drawn-out conflicts. The Soviet plan for resolving the Near East problem met with a wide international response. In the USSR's opinion, which is shared by the other socialist countries, a really lasting, just and all-embracing peace settlement in the Near East demands the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the eastern sector of Jerusalem; the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create their own independent state; the safeguarding of the right of all states in the region to a secure and independent existence; an end to the state of war and the establishment of peace between the Arab states and Israel; and the elaboration and adoption of international guarantees for such a settlement.

Another vital international problem is the improvement of the situation in Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union supports efforts aimed at turning the region into a zone of peace. An international conference on Southeast Asia, as proposed by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, could be a suitable forum for discussing the problems that exist there and adopting mutually acceptable decisions. The package of initiatives jointly put forward by the three Indochina countries creates prospects both for deepening dialogue between them and the ASEAN countries and in general for mormalizing the situation in the region. These initiatives have been bolstered by the display of good will represented by the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

The socialist countries are the initiators of the strengthening of security on the scale of the entire Asian continent. The Mongolian People's Republic's proposal to conclude a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations between Asian and Pacific states is geared to this. The Soviet Union's suggestion of considering with respect to the Far East the experience of implementing certain measures to strengthen mutual confidence -- experience that has proved its worth in Europe -- runs in the same direction, too. The USSR is prepared to discuss this question in a practical plane with the participation of the PRC and Japan.

In addition to the bonds of friendship and cooperation that already exist between the USSR and a number of Asian states, the normalization and gradual improvement [ozdorovleniye] of relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC would be a good contribution to strengthening the foundations of peace and stability in Asia. To lend those relations a more normal character -- not to the detriment of third countries, of course -- would accord with the interests of both the USSR and China and with the interests of strengthening world peace. The Soviet leadership will continue to seek to ensure that Soviet-Chinese relations are placed on a footing of good-neighborliness.

The Soviet Union's policy regarding the young Asian, African and Latin American states is consistent and unvarying. The USSR will continue to develop solidarity and cooperation with the countries that have liberated themselves from colonial oppression and with the people's struggle for their national independence and for social progress.

The example of the worker and peasant state brought into being by October and the transformation of what used to be backward outlying areas of Russia into prosperous socialist republics inspire the developing countries' peoples in the struggle for political and economic independence and for the sovereign right to determine their destiny and to play an independent role in international affairs.

DOLE INTERVIEWED ON U.S.-SOVIET TRADE COUNCIL

LD221518 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0924 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, 22 Nov (TASS) -- The urgent need to normalize and extend mutually-advantageous trading and economic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union has been emphasized by Robert Dole, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. He has returned from Moscow, where he took part in a session of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council.

In an interview with ABC-TV, the senator called the atmosphere in which the work of the council was conducted "very friendly". The Soviet officials with whom I met spoke of the USSR's desire to develop trade with the United States, stressing that such trade should not be hedged with any political conditions, he said. In the view of Soviet officials, it is now all up to the United States.

I believe that opportunities exist for expanding trading relations between our two countries. If we achieve an expansion of relations in this sphere we will be able to reduce tension in others. We must find a way to begin a dialogue.

Robert Dole pointed out the great harm done by various discriminatory "sanctions" and "embargoes" on trade with the USSR, by means of which the Reagan administration sought to exert political pressure on the Soviet Union. The "sanctions" on trade with the Soviet Union introduced by the administration had not harmed the USSR, but had done great damage to the United States, he remarked.

The introduction of "sanctions" in the area of trade and economic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union had been a mistake, said D. Kendall, ex-chairman of the administration of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council and president of the Board of Directors of Pepsico Inc, speaking during a television program.

The Soviet Union, he noted, had proved a highly reliable trading partner. We should support links between our two countries, and trade was a good way to do this.

The American businessman recalled that at one time extensive tourist, cultural, and trade links had existed between the Soviet Union and the United States. If the United States had continued to pursue the path of detente, today we would be living in an entirely different atmosphere. I am against raising artificial barriers against trade and other links, he stressed.

NIKITIN, U.S. TOURIST FIRMS DISCUSS EXCHANGES

LD181224 Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS -- Sergey Nikitin, head of the main foreign-tourism board under the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today received representatives of the U.S. leading travel firms who participated in the eighth session of the Committee on Tourism of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council and had a conversation with them. The committee's session was held in Moscow in the period of November 15 to 18.

Fundamental matters of cooperation between Soviet tourist organisations and U.S. travel organisations and firms in the cause of developing international travel exchanges were discussed during the conversation.

The conversation was of frank and constructive character.

SOVIET MONTHLY VIEWS U.S. 'OCEANIC STRATEGY'

LD221426 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 22 TASS -- Washington has lately begun to discuss so-called oceanic strategy, "presupposing emphasis on the naval component of the military muscle and accordingly the priority development of the Navy," the journal USA, ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY [SSHA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA] points out. "Washington is giving a new dimension to naval power and this move is a component of the strategy of the administration that is aimed at aggravating armed confrontation with the socialist world and the national-liberation movements," the soviet monthly writes in its November issue.

The authors of "oceanic strategy," the article points out, seek primarily to upset nuclear parity with the Soviet Union. That is why "the basis for realizing this strategy is the development of a system of strategic forces approximating to the maximum possible extent the first strike capability... The Reagan administration plans to spend altogether 180,000 million dollars during the next five years for the further build-up of the U.S. strategic forces, with 42,000 million dollars of this sum to go on the development of sea-based weapons."

"Getting ready for a protracted war with the Warsaw Treaty countries," the journal continues, "the United States at the same time plans to conduct 'blitzkrieg' campaigns in different parts of the developing world, primarily in oil-rich south-west Asia."

"The efforts made in the naval sphere, with the growing U.S. naval presence in the Indian Ocean playing a prominent role here, explain the U.S. position, aimed at preventing the convocation of the international conference on setting up a peace zone in that ocean... Another round of the race in naval armaments and large-scale plans for the use of the naval forces for aggressive purposes constitute Washington's reply to the constructive initiatives of the USSR. This reply leaves no doubt about the source of the real threat to peace," the soviet monthly concludes.

U.S. MILITARY EXPANSION PLANS CRITICIZED

GF221638 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 22 Nov 82

[From "Last Week's Developments" program]

[Text] It was disclosed last week that a number of troops from the U.S. units currently deployed in Western Europe within the framework of NATO will be placed under the command of the U.S. joint command in western Asia set up by the Pentagon. As for the NATO headquarters, it (?will be) joined with the headquarters in Western European of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. Thus, NATO will have broadened its field of operations from the periphery of Europe to distant places -- that is, to Southern and western Asia. (?The objective is to strengthen their positions in the oil extracting regions in the Middle and Near East and [words indistinct] from the joint operations of the imperialist countries, with the United States in the lead).

It is clear that this undesirable preparedness expressed by NATO for a joint [word indistinct] constitutes a continuation of U.S. patronage (?over) the countries in the Near and Middle East in a new way. Obviously, such conspiracies disturb the people and governments in the countries of this large region.

In the event that the United States succeeds in luring NATO and its allies in its military preparations in western Asia, the imperialist military threat to the independent Asian countries -- in the eyes of the United States, the threat of a military intervention in those countries in the event of an outbreak of revolutionary movements in them -- will be strengthened significantly. This state of affairs will give the Pentagon an opportunity to move more freely in the Near and Middle East under the slogan of securing not only U.S. interests, but also the interests of international imperialism. This in turn will further fan the wish of the U.S. militarists to resort to the use of force and to open armed aggression in Western Europe.

PENTAGON'S USE OF LIE DETECTORS EXAMINED

LD191952 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 19 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The Pentagon officials are in for new and nasty surprises. In line with the general policy of the U.S. Administration, Defence Department bosses intend to subject their personnel more frequently to intensive questioning involving the use of lie dectators in order to tighten control over the personnel and to prevent the so-called "leakage of information", primarily to the press. A statement made by a Pentagon spokesman before newsmen on Thursday makes it clear that reliability tests will be applied practically to all officials, with the exception of the most high-ranking. But then it would amount to ploughing the sand. The fact is that it is the Pentaon's top echelons that broadly resort to "information leakage" to the press for deliberate disinformation, to spreading false reports and different fabrications. "Leakage of information" is a device par excellence for covering up the real militaristic aspirations of the United States and for slandering governments that do not toe Washington's line.

No special imagination is required to visualise the storm on the scale of indicators denoting "lies", if, say, the Pentagon boss or his closest associates began to elaborate, with lie detectors switched on, on the so-called "Soviet threat", the U.S. nuclear lag from the USSR or on the "mortal threat" to the United States emanating from the tiny and remote Libya. One could also learn many interesting things about the real hegemonist designs of U.S. strategists who are ready to plunge the European Continent and the whole world into a nuclear conflagration. Lie detector questioniong is one form of "witch hunt" especially widely practised in the United States during the times of McCarthy and the cold war. Resurrection by the authorities of the wide practice of thought control, the heightening of the atmosphere of distrust and suspicion is not an attempt to control "leakage of information," but rather the clear desire to intimidate the Americans, to instill fear in them and to supress their intellectual freedom.

USIA ACTIVITIES, METHODS, BUDGET VIEWED

Ponomarev Comment

LD182002 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 18 Nov 82

["'Maestro' Wick and Psychological Warfare" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS -- TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Wicked tongues in the U.S. capital assert that during the recent tour of a number of African countries, Director of the United States Information Agency (USIA) Charles Wick demanded that there should be a piano on the premises he was staying wherever he went.

The "maestro" likes to play music as a relaxation from his main job, that of conducting the huge foreign-policy propaganda department of the United States called upon to condition the world public in the direction suiting the Washington administration. False propaganda, lies and demagogery, hypocrisy and instigation -- these are (?the main) methods of the activity of the USIA on a global scale, particularly against those governments and states whose policy annoys the USA.

Speaking on Wednesday in the National Press Club in Washington Wick admitted that the allocations for the USIA activity in the 1983 financial year which started in the United States since October increase by 150 million dollars to reach 644 million dollars. The Reagan administration increases by 30 percent the appropriations for the Voice of America subversive radio station which is one of the main [word indistinct] of psychological war and ideological subversion against socialist countries.

Psychological war, the campaign of slander and distortion of facts by the USIA is part of the strategy of ventures of the U.S. ruling circles. This is why the preparation of crisis situations and provocations by Washington are usually preceded by the artificial stirring up of hysteria by the USIA.

This practice is at a sharp contradiction to the provisions of the declaration of the UNESCO general conference (1978) on the fundamental principles related to the role of the mass media in the strengthening of peace and international mutual understanding, in the development of human rights and the struggle against racism, apartheid and warmongering.

Facts show that all the methods of psychological war which (?are condemned) by the UNESCO declaration are being brazenly used by the USIA in its propaganda to cover up the imperialist and hegemonistic policy of the United States.

Many millions of dollars allocated for [word indistinct] activity are meant precisely for further stepping up the subversive activity of the United States foreign policy propaganda agency against peace, against the relaxation of tension and confidence building among nations.

Budget Increase

LD181404 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2247 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, 18 Nov (TASS) -- The U.S. Administration is increasing the work of the subversive radio station Voice of America -- one of Washington's main weapons in its psychological war against the USSR.

Speaking yesterday at the National Press Club, Charles Wick, director for the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), reported that in the fiscal year beginning 1 October 1983, grants to the radio station are to be immediately increased by 30 percent. Total spending on the needs of the USIA, which includes Voice of America, will grow by $150 million, as compared with the 1982 financial year, and will reach $644 million.

The increase in the radio station's budget, said C. Wick, will allow USIA "to introduce new transmitters" and to bring the radio center's already existing capacities "up to optimal condition." As is well known, the USIA chief has just returned from a visit to African countries during which, among other things, he "inspected" the construction of Voice of America broadcasting stations and transmitters in the RSA [Republic of South Africa], whose racist authorities are reliable supporters of the United States in organizing provocative propagandistic sabotage against independent African states.

The USIA chief assured his audience almost on oath that the Voice of America does not conduct "propaganda in the worst sense of this word," and that it religiously observes the clauses of its charter on "the objectivity and balance" of information. These are, however, nothing more than hypocritical, empty words. How can one speak of "objectivity and balance," when the subversive radio center is assigned a leading role in the campaign of provocative ideological sabotage against the socialist world?

Within the framework of the notorious "project of truth," the U.S. special services, the Pentagon and the State Department fabricate, and Voice of America disseminates, monstrous slander against the USSR's foreign policies in an attempt to camouflage U.S. imperialism's military, political and economic adventures abroad. Wick himself offered a glaring example of this impudent disinformation and these lies when he talked in his speech of some kind of "manipulation" by the USSR of the powerful antiwar movement in the United States. Although such fabrications have often been denied by the leaders of this movement themselves, official Washington continues stubbornly to repeat the lie, trying to discredit the struggle by honorable Americans for peace and against the U.S. Administration's militaristic course.

To official Washington's noisy chorus of anti-Soviet "radio voices," another is to be added in the near future: the subversive radio station Free Cuba. Wick reported that about $10 million has been allocated for its initial needs alone. The "broadcasting" of the radio station, which has been assigned the task of polluting the air of Cuba with malicious anti-Soviet propaganda, will begin in about 3 months. Together with Voice of America, and also the scandalously well-known radio branches of the CIA Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, Free Cuba is, according to the administration's plans, to ensure the appropriate "propagandistic packaging" for the "crusade against communism" which has been unleashed by official Washington.

U.S.-USSR LONGEVITY SYMPOSIUM HELD IN NEW YORK

LD162128 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] New York, November 16 TASS -- The second Soviet-U.S. symposium on a comprehensive study of the problem of longevity has opened here. On the U.S. side the symposium is organised by the New York Research Institute for the Study of Man. The meeting is attended by a delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

The scientific community of the United States shows a great deal of interest in the work of the symposium, specifically in the reports of the Soviet collegues, said Dr. Vera Rubin, director of the New York Institute. Soviet ethnographers, anthropologists and gerontologists have scored major successes in the study of social, economic and other factors explaining the phenomen of longevity.

Dr. Vera Rubin said that cooperation with Soviet collegues in that major field of science was very useful for American researchers. She expressed the hope that cooperation which had been established several years ago would continue to develop smoothly. Contacts between scientists of the two countries promote mutual understanding between the people of the Soviet Union and the United States and in the final analysis help to safeguard and strengthen peace. Dr. Rubin stressed that those contacts should be expanded and strengthened in every way.

PATOLICHEV RECEIVES VISITING JAPANESE NEWSMEN

PM221603 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 16 November N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, received a group of Japanese journalists who took part in the meeting of representatives of the two countries' mass media. A talk took place on questions of the state of and further development potential of Soviet-Japanese trade and economic relations.

U.S. PRESSURE ON JAPAN TO OPEN MARKETS NOTED

LD182034 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 18 TASS -- U.S. Ambassador in Japan Michael Mansfield demanded that a greater scope for activity be given to U.S. corporations in Japan. Japan must open its markets and change terms of importing, he said flatly in an interview to the Cox news service.

At the same time, with the use of discriminatory protectionist barriers Washington tries to protect the U.S. market from foreign competitors. In this connection observers note that yielding to heavy pressure from Washington, Japan has been "voluntarily" curbing its export of automobiles to the United States for two years.

U.S. representative at commercial negotiations William Brock declared outright Washington's intention to continue this discriminatory policy. In an interview to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR he made it plain that, just as at present, such protectionist measures will be directed, above all, against Japan and West European countries.

FORMER KCIA OFFICER GIVEN 15-YEAR PRISON TERM

SK191157 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Under the pressure of public opinion, the South Korean military group has upheld the prison term of Yi Chol-Hui, former deputy director of the now-defunct South Korean Central Intelligence Agency [KCIA].

Yi was arrested on the charge of involvement in a large-scale loan scandal and was sentenced to a 15-year prison term.

The scandal created by the Yi Chol-hui incident shows the unique nature of the South Korean clique.

The South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan's relatives and his very close followers were also involved in the loan scandal.

NORDIC COUNTRIES UNITED IN ANTINUCLEAR CAMPAIGN

PM221559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 82 Second Edition p 5

[Yuriy Kuznetsov "Commentator's Column: Still on the Agenda"]

[Text] In the past few days thousands of Norwegian peace supporters took part in actions organized by the mass national movement "No to Nuclear Weapons." It is an indicative fact that many participants in the Nordic countries' antiwar movement are repeatedly turning to the idea which has taken truly deep roots here -- that of proclaiming this entire region a nuclear-weapon-free zone..

Problems of ensuring the Nordic countries' security are the object of constant and, recently, acute attention by the most diverse strata of that region's population. The threat connected with the continuing attempts by the NATO military to transform the West European countries, including Denmark and Norway, which belong to the North Atlantic bloc, into a bridgehead for deploying and using nuclear missiles is being discussed there particularly actively.

In this context, Copenhagen and Oslo are being subjected to increasingly strong pressure by the leading Western powers' military and political circles. There are intensive attempts -- to a large extent already successful -- to obtain from Denmark and Norway the potential for permanent or periodic stationing there of facilities for delivering nuclear weapons either by missiles, warplanes or appropriately equipped warships or even for the deployment of heavy equipment and arms which could be used for those aims. This is why voices of protest against the "creeping" infiltration of nuclear missiles into Scandinavia are being heard increasingly persistently here.

A declaration by Sweden's new Social Democratic Government presented to the Riksdag by Prime Minister O. Palme notes in particular that the government "is striving to reach an agreement which would promote the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe."

Recently a proposal on specific steps for the gradual creation of such a zone was put forward by P. Vayrynen, chairman of Finland's Center Party. It would not be out of place to recall that a meeting earlier this year the Nordic countries' foreign ministers agreed to continue the discussion of the nuclear-free zone question.

Although differences sometimes appear in the Nordic countries' approach, all agree on the special urgency of the very posing of the question of freeing Northern Europe from real nuclear danger. Broad circles of the Nordic countries' public see in this idea, and its embodiment in concrete terms, an opportunity for ensuring for the region's population a future not darkened by the shadow of nuclear conflicts.

GEORGIYEV CRITICIZES PORTUGESE SOCIALIST PARTY

LD182148 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] The Portugese Socialist Party [PSP] has vehemently criticized the Democratic Alliance Government's policy. The PSP told a news conference that in its 3 years in office, the Democratic Alliance has taken the country to the brink of an economic disaster. The external debt has gone up as has the balance of payments deficit, with soaring inflation and mounting unemployment which now affects nine percent of the population fit to work. In the opinion of the Socialists, the Democratic Alliance is not in a position to resolve the problems facing the country.

The present composition of the assembly of the republic no longer reflects the true wishes of the voters and early parliamentary elections should be held.

Here is what Moscow Radio commentator Aleksey Georgiyev has to say on the matter:

In itself, the criticism levelled at the ruling coalition fully corresponds to reality. Stagnation and decline are actually the characteristic features of Portugal's economy today. The question, however, is whether the Democratic Alliance policy has led the country to an impasse; whether it does not reflect the wishes of the majority of voters; and, if not, why the Socialist leaders recently resorted to an alliance with the right-wing parties on a matter so important as the revision of the Constitution. The PSP's opportunism on that occasion enabled the ruling alliance to push through parliament nearly all the precepts that were indispensable for it to continue the drive against the foundations of the democratic system. Furthermore, the PSP's silent agreement gave the right the chance to approve a whole range of legislation which resolves in its favor questions of principle, such as defense, organization and functioning of the armed forces, the formation of the constitutional tribunal and of the council of state.

In the near future, the right intends to revise labor legislation to its advantage, to push through parliament a piece of legislation delimiting the private and public sectors of the economy, which will open the banking and insurance industry to private capital. Where are the guarantees that the present PSP leadership will oppose the rightwing forces' plans to gradually choke the (?state-owned) sector of the economy, wreck the agrarian reform and restrict the rights of local authorities?

There is another important point: About the PSP's opportunist policy, the commentator notes. In return for the concessions made to the right during the revision of the Constitution, Mario Soares intends to obtain the backing of the Democratic Alliance Parties for his candidature in the next presidential elections. The future will tell whether or not these predictions were justifiable.

But, for the time being, as a result of the double dealing game of its leadership, the PSP is losing its followers. In the meantime, the local government elections are not very far off, and the general opinion is that these should be a serious test of the political parties' influence on the voters.

Ordinary socialists, and the voters who traditionally back the PSP, do not conceal their disillusionment with the PSP's policy of capitulation to the right. Hence the party leaders' bid to justify themselves in the eyes of party members and sympathizers. By declaring a resurgence of opposition to the government, the PSP thinks it will strengthen its weakened authority and prevent a massive defection of its voters.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL MEETING IN TASHKENT -- The committee concerned with the relations between the Soviet Chamber of Free Industry and the Austrian Federal Chamber of Industry [titles as heard] has held its 6th meeting in Tashkent. At this meeting matters related to strengthening relations between the Free Chambers of Industry of the two countries were discussed. The participants in the meeting have been received by Deputy Chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers, Minavar Tursunov. [Text] [Tashekent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 18 Nov 82 GF]

PONOMAREV COMMENTS ON U.S. SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL

LD221818 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Washington Manouvering" TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 22 TASS -- TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The United States is making awkward attempts to dissociate itself from the crimes perpetrated by the Tel Aviv against Palestinian refugees in the Sabra and Shatila camps. As Israel's direct involvement in the annihiliation of innocent Palestinian people becomes more obvious, an idea is being fed to the U.S. press that the United States "from the start" placed the responsibility for what has happened on Israel, specifically on Israeli Defence Minister Sharon. At this official Washington would like to close the matter. But the self-same Sharon in his testimonies in the so-called "commission of investigation" of the tragedy in the Palestinian camps, the commission that was formed under the pressure of the Israeli public, said that he in person had discussed specific features of the operation in West Beirut with Morris Draper, the representative of the U.S. President in the Middle East.

And Sharon was quite well informed. The U.S. NEWSWEEK writes, quoting an Israeli general, that during the events Sharon made flights to Lebanon twice a day and was informed in detail about what was happening there every hour. Hence, the U.S. Administration was well informed of what was happening in Beirut. And since individuals perform the will of governments, it is apparent that the United States acted in the Lebanese tragedy (?as) one with Tel Aviv leaders. Only the United States failed to foresee the strength of the condemnation by the world public of the bloodbath staged by Israel in Sabra and Shatila. This is why Washington is now trying to deceive Arabs by demagogical assurances of its "indignation".

Isn't it known, however, that the Israeli aggressors would have never risked staging such a venture against Lebanon as a whole if it were not for Washington's unlimited backing for Israel's (?annexationist) policy against Arabs? The U.S. Administration continues supporting Israel economically, politically and in the military respect. This was so before the tragedy in Sabra and Shatila, this was so when Israeli troops staged a massacre of Palestinians and this happens now that Tel Aviv with Washington's consent seeks Lebanon's partitioning. This is what the United States' friendship for Arab people is really like.

KHARKOV REPORTS ON ISRAEL'S WITHDRAWAL CONDITIONS

LD221654 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 22 Nov 82

["With Washington's Full Support" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 22 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Tel Aviv has informed the Lebanese authorities of the conditions under which Israel would reportedly agree to withdraw its troops from Lebanon. The Beirut-based newspaper AL-'AMAL, which published a report to this effect, mentions three conditions. Israel demands that it be allowed to keep Lebanese territory under permanent surveillance from the air and sea, to maintain effective control over the Al-Biqa' Valley, to have a broad access to Lebanon's market, etc.

It does not take much to notice that Tel Aviv's demands mean a direct violation of sovereignty of the independent Lebanese state. The Lebanese authorities, according to AL-'AMAL, have declined the conditions, describing them as totally unacceptable.

It is indicative that the Israeli demands were communicated to Lebanon by U.S. envoy Morris Draper who, under the cover of "mediatory efforts", is looking, in the first place, after the interests of the United States and its ally -- Israel. His efforts bear witness to the fact that Washington would like to solidify the positions of Israeli invaders in Lebanon, to delay the withdrawal of Israeli Troops from there and to use the continuing occupation of Lebanon so as to further its military and political interests in the Middle East.

For the foundation of the U.S. strategy remains unchanged: It has a heavy stake in Israel and maintaining a conflict situation in the Middle East. Washington proceeds from the premise that Tel Aviv's aggressive actions accord with U.S. aspirations in the region. It is not accidental that Israeli Defense Minister Sharon, addressing U.S. congressmen, has exclaimed once: "We have saved Lebanon for you."

Washington is not only trying to preserve the separate Camp David deal, but also to draw other Arab states into it. Although it is becoming increasingly clear, as the time passes, that the deal is an instrument for undermining the search for a real road toward a stable peace in the Middle East. The United States actually provides a political cover for the aggressive designs of its strategic ally -- Israel -- and is reluctant even to think that all the lands seized from Arabs should be returned to them. On the contrary, it is trying to help the Israeli aggressor to consolidate its hold on ever new territories.

In the light of Tel Aviv's and Washington's moves an unconditional and immediate withdrawal of all the Israeli Troops from Lebanon, an effective end to their bandit actions in that country, the ensuring of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity are becoming a prime necessity.

NEED TO SETTLE LEBANON PROBLEM ASSESSED

LD221830 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Vladimir (Balyev) commentary]

[Text] The struggle of the Lebanese people, who were under French mandate, for freedom and independence was a lengthy and determined struggle. It triumphed 39 years ago. Right from the beginning the nascent sovereign Lebanese state received the cordial moral and political support of the Soviet Union, which helped Lebanon to take part in the 1945 conference in San Francisco, and which was among the founders of the United Nations. The Soviet Union helped Lebanon in completing the evacuation of French forces at the end of 1946.

When the U.S. Marines occupied Lebanon in July 1958, the Soviet Government strenuously condemned the American occupation and demanded that the United States should immediately halt the armed intervention in the internal affairs of Arab countries and withdraw its forces from Lebanon. In subsequent years the Soviet Union firmly worked at protecting Lebanon's independence and sovereignty. The past years were extremely difficult and complicated for the Lebanese people. Internal disturbances and clashes between various political forces shook the country more than once. The Lebanese people suffered tragedies and tribulations from the expansionist policy pursued by Israel toward its Arab neighbors. Lebanon has been exposed more than once to aggression by Israel which relies on limitless backing and encouragement by the United States.

The latest barbaric Israeli aggression is distinguished by its duration, the huge number of victims and the unparalleled devastation. The battles on Lebanese territory lasted more than 3 months. The Israeli aggressor ruined many Lebanese towns and villages and sentenced hundreds of thousands of Lebanese and homeless Palestianians, who sought refuge there, to terrible torment.

The policy of mass annihilation pursued by Tel Aviv against the Palestinian Arab people and the brutal annihilation of thousands of defenseless inhabitants in Western Beirut, can only be compared with the crimes committed by the Nazis in their time. U.S. imperialism, which fully supports and protects Tel Aviv's hawks, bears direct responsibility for the Israeli aggressor's crimes in Lebanon. The Israeli occupiers are still defiling Lebanese territory and are committing crimes against the Lebanese and defenseless Palestinian refugees. Israel, striving to impose a capitulation deal on Lebanon, continues to exercise intense military and political pressure on the Lebanese authorities. In this, Tel Aviv enjoys total support and all-embracing protection from Washington.

The Soviet Union continuously affirms its support for the just cause of the Arab peoples. From the beginning of Israel's aggression against Lebanon it has been working with all its weight and influence in international affairs to put a halt to the aggression and the crimes of the Israeli military in Lebanon. In order to force the aggressor tc withdraw from Lebanon, The Soviet Union has been, and is still calling for a settlement of the Lebanese question and for the normalization of the situation in the country by ensuring its sovereignty, its independence and the unity of its territory. The Israeli aggression against Lebanon once again stressed an indisputable fact, namely that it is impossible to destroy the will of peoples struggling for their freedom through missiles and bombs and not through anti-Arab deals. This is turn leads to a complication of the problems facing the Middle East and does not put out the flames of the serious fire but inflames it further. The piratical war launched by the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon with Washington's support and protection forcefully demonstrated the need to implement effective measures to reach an all-embracing and guaranteed just solution in the Middle East.

The principled plan of the Soviet Union, put forward last September would provide a correct and safe plan toward peace in that tortured region. This precise, clear and specific plan represents a practical, analyzed and political program whose application would find suitable conditions for a genuine historic turning point in the destiny of the peoples of the Middle East, among them the Lebanese people. It would pave the path toward a just and lasting peace for which the Soviet Union has been struggling for years. This program specifically provides for respecting the principles of the inadmissibility of usurping the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, namely the Golan Heights, the West Bank of the Jordan River, the Gaza sector and the Lebanese territories; must be returned to the Arabs.

SOVIET AIR MARSHAL SKORIKOV ARRIVES IN LIBYA

LD221626 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Nov (JANA) -- Marshal of Aviation Skorikov, chief of Main Staff of Soviet Air Forces, arrived at noon today in Tripoli for a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

FOREIGN BANKERS PRESSURE IRAN FOR CONCESSIONS

GF220800 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Foreign Bankers Are Trying to Revive Their Interests in Iran"]

[Text] Dear listeners, recently Western publications carried a news item saying that representatives of foreign banks are visiting Tehran again. What are the Western bankers seeking in Iran? In order to answer this question, let's review the facts.

As you all know, following the victory of the anti-shah and anti-imperialist revolution, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran initiated a series of measures designed to limit foreign investment in Iran. One of these measures was the nationalization of the banking system in September 1979 which shattered the position of foreign capital in Iran. In those days when the banks were nationalized, 37 banks were functioning of which 14 contained foreign assets.

The leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced that the reason for this step was to protect the rights of the nation and its wealth, and to fully revitalize the national economy. Simultaneously, the Iranian Government assured those foreigners who had assets in the banks that they would soon be adequately compensated.

But the foreign bankers misinterpreted these concessions for banking security by Iran as a possibility of reviving their financial and economic influence in Iran again. For example, the manager of the Nederland Allgemeine Bank who had visited Iran, expressed his satisfaction that the Iranian banks would compensate losses and that transaction will continue with Iran. We all know what the results were of the shah's politics when foriegn investment and most of all American investment was at its height. The direct results of such policies was the creation of a sort of dependence by Iran on foreign exchange investment.

After the fall of the shah, the United States intensified its economic and financial embargo against Iran which manifested itself in the freezing if Iranian assets in American banks. Later following (?reciprocal measures) by the other party, and because of which the assets had been frozen, a compromise was reached between the United States and Iran. The United States is not willing to return Iranian assets in American banks to their real owner. But Iran has abided by the Algiers agreement to the letter and has not only paid the Iranian loans to the American banks, but also placed $1 billion in escrow in a British bank to reimburse the losses of companies and foreign nationals. But for those who have a habit of reaping exorbitant benefits at the expense of nations through plunder and pillage, even this was too little and now Iran is under pressure from foreign bankers.

The aim of such pressure is obvious. They wish to further strain the financial and exchange position of Iran which is already debilitated by the war with Iraq. The Western financial magnates are hopeful that they have succeeded in making Iran and Iraq completely insolvent, and with their demands for credit and loans to resuscitate their war-stricken economy, they will bow down before them. But as far as we know, Iran did not take this anti-imperialist step merely to allow the imperialists to exploit Iran's national wealth again.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-ETHIOPIAN TREATY MARKED

LD202048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Today is the fourth anniversary of signing of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia. This treaty laid a firm foundation for the further development of allround relations between the two fraternal countries and ensured the conditions for achieving progress in various areas of life, says a commentary published in Addis Ababa by the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY. The working friendly visit in October by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, to the Soviet Union and his talks with Soviet leaders, the commentary stresses, significantly helped the further strengthening of bilateral relations on the basis of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation.

U.S. VICE PRESIDENT BUSH ON TOUR OF AFRICA

U.S. Pressures on Nigeria

LD222330 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush, now on a tour of African countries, has visited Nigeria. Our commentary has been prepared by Vladlen Mikhaylov.

In the past few years, Nigeria has been much in the United States' eyes. The administration in Washington is sparing no effort to make Nigeria, playing a big role on the African and world scene, follow in the wake of U.S. foreign policy and support and help carry out America's foreign policy actions. This time, the U.S. vice president did much to persuade the Nigeria Government to support South Africa's demand for pulling out Cuban troops from Angola as a condition for solving the Namibian problem. According to the Nigerian press, Nigerian Vice President Ekwueme rejected the demands in a polite but very flat manner. Nigeria believes Namibia must be granted independence without any conditions.

So, as we can see, the diplomacy of courting Nigeria is not gaining Washington the much-desired results. To achieve its aims, the United States has been trying to use other methods -- economic blackmail for instance. Since the beginning of the year, the subsidiaries of foreign companies operating in Nigeria, among them American oil corporations, have reduced their purchases of Nigerian oil. As a result, the inflow of currency was cut back. Nigeria found itself facing an unpleasant situation because it was buying much food and other staple goods, equipment and raw materials for its rapidly growing national industries. Being no longer able to buy raw materials and equipment abroad, many Nigerian enterprises have been curtailing production. There has been an upsurge in prices of food and other consumer goods.

The Nigerian Administration could not but save currency by freezing key economic projects. By doing so, it has damaged the interests of the population. True, the West has failed to make Nigeria break off from OPEC or bring down the oil price but it turns up pressure with [word indistinct] to achieve other aims too. The West has been going a long way to make Nigeria stop pressing for economic independence, hail foreign business interests by lifting all restrictions on their activities. [sentence as heard] The natural wealth of Nigeria has always held great attraction for American corporations but if the West takes control over the Nigerian economy, the Government of Nigeria will no longer be able to pursue an independent foreign policy.

Namibia Settlement

LD211620 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush, completing a tour of African countries, has spoken in Nairobi.

AFP reports that the U.S. vice president, speaking plainly, stated that Namibia will not obtain independence until the Cuban military contingent leaves Angola. Igor Surguchev comments:

In principle, there is nothing new in this statement by Bush. The United States, in collusion with the South African racists occupying Namibia, has long been trying to artifically link the question of independence for this territory with the presence in Angola of Cuban internationalist servicemen. However, the statement made by Bush at the meeting with the president of Kenya draws attention because it was made by a highly placed figure of the Reagan administration after visiting Nigeria, Zimbabwe and Zambia, where the leaders of those countries had already pointed out that tying together these two issues, that are unrelated, is unjustified and inadmissible.

However, the U.S. vice president is continuing stubbornly to insist on the demand that the Cuban military contingent be withdrawn from Angola, which cannot be seen as anything other than crude interference in the internal affairs of that sovereign country. It is well known, even to official Washington, that the Cuban military contingent is in Angola at the request of the lawful Angolan Government and is fulfilling an international mission to protect the republic from the unceasing aggressive attacks of the South African militarists. Incidentally, these armed incursions onto the territory of Angola are launched from the territory of Namibia, which is occupied by South Africa. Therefore, the departure of the occupiers from Namibia, as stipulated in UN Security Council Resolution 435 and as decisively demanded by African states and all peace-loving mankind, would not only make it possible for the Namibian people to acquire their long-awaited freedom, but would also ensure the security of the southern borders of Angola.

Neither the one nor the other, however, meets the interests of the United States and its wards, the rulers of Pretoria. Their aim is to use any pretext to wreck the just settlement of the Namibian problems, to prevent the emergence of a truly independent African state on the territory of Namibia. No matter what great pains the White House and its emissaries visiting the black continent with friendly feelings and sympathy for African states might take, Africans are becoming more and more convinced that the value of this bombastic profuse talk is not worth a red cent. The United States was and remains fully on the side of the abominable racist South African regime, the most evil enemy of the independence and social progress of African peoples.

FRENCH-SENEGALESE MILITARY EXERCISES TO BEGIN

LD220932 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Paris November 22 TASS — It has been announced here that French-Senegalese military exercises, codenamed "N'Diambour-3," are to be held off the coast of Africa and on the territory of Senegal on November 29-December 5.

Involved in the exercises from the French side will be 5,000 ground groops, a squadron of combat ships, including the aircraft carrier Foch, amphibious ships, air, tank and artillery units.

U.S. POLICY IN CENTRAL AMERICA QUESTIONED

LD191112 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, has said that to lessen tension in Central America it is necessary to ban the imports of offensive arms and reduce the number of foreign military advisers in the region. Viktor Olin comments.

The secretary of state presented his proposals to Latin American foreign ministers at a meeting of the Organization of American States in Washington. He said peace in Central America was endangered by the presence of foreign military advisers. He also proposed practical mutual undertaking to end any and all support for violent activity on the territory of others. Clearly no strategy for peace can succeed if those who take up arms against their fellow citizens and neighbors go unopposed, he said. George Shultz also stressed the need for democratic solutions to problems in individual countries, saying each nation should be encouraged to create processes by which internal adversaries could be reconciled, human rights respected and political competition substituted for violent confrontation.

Hard as it is to believe it, these words were uttered not by a critic of the foreign policy of the Reagan administration but by a person responsible for it. It would be appropriate to advise the U.S. secretary of state to act according to the plan he proposed to improve the present situation in Central America.

It is an open secret that the complex situation in the region is the result of attempts by the United States to suppress the national liberation movements mounting in a number of countries: In its activities the United States leans on the oligarchy ruling those countries. The ruling circles have admitted that they would be unable to remain in power for even a month without American support. This support has a number of forms, primarily the sales of great quantities of arms including offensive weapons. American instructors have been instructed with teaching how to use these weapons in punitive operations.

One of the recent issues of NEWSWEEK magazine reported that there were scores of CIA agents and military men acting as such instructors in Honduras alone. They train Nicaraguan Contras, as the supporters of the former dictator Somoza are called, to handle American arms and carry out acts of sabotage. The ultimate goal of the training is to overthrow the Sandinista leadership in Nicaragua by staging an invasion of that country. The U.S. ambassador to Honduras, John Negroponte, is in charge of general preparations for the operation.

So the phenomena George Shultz wants to be removed to normalize the situation in Central America do exist. Violence, genocide, suppression of democracy and interference in the affairs of sovereign states will stop there as soon as the Washington administration is able to back its declarations with concrete steps.

BRUTENTS VIEWS U.S. ROLE INFALKLANDS CONFLICT

LD111112 Moscow TASS in English 1018 GMT 11 Nov 82

["The Lesson of the British-Argentine Conflict" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 11 TASS -- The conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, during which the United States openly backed Britain, "not only has regional importance but most likely will have larger international consequences," Karen Brutents writes in the November issue of the journal USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY [SSHA: EKONOMIKA, POLOTIKA, IDEOLOGIYA].

"To begin with, there is every reason to view the armed conflict in the South Atlantic as an attempt of imperialism to flex its muscles, to scare not only countries in the

Western Hemisphere but the developing world as a whole, and to dampen the intensity of the struggle for stronger independence and for equal political and economic relations," the author of the article points out.

"The Falkland (Malvinas) crisis has put into even sharper relief the nature and goals of imperialist policy towards the developing countries and showed with utmost clarity that it is aimed at military, political and economic expansion in those countries," the article stresses. At the same time the stance of the United States as a whole and its actions and diplomatic manoeuvres during the crisis demonstrated that all this is a component of the present-day course of the U.S. Administration aimed at escalating tension and emphasizing the use of force in international affairs."

"Undoubtedly, both the British-Argentine conflict itself and particularly the methods used by the imperialist powers to 'settle' it are local manifestations of the overall toughening of imperialist course in international relations and the line of the Reagan administration for sharpening confrontation with the national liberation movement."

Brutents points out that "the armed conflict in the South Atlantic is again facing the developing countries with the urgent problem of the further ways of development of international relations, of invogorating their role in protecting their interests against imperialist encroachments, of giving a rebuff to the cult of force imposed by imperialism on the international scene and directed primarily against peoples of those countries, and of enlarging their contribution to the efforts against the threat of war and the arms race."

"The conflict demonstrated that major imperialist powers are prepared to use in full measure the economic weapon and their economic superiority even against the developing countries following the capitalist road if they resolutely uphold their national interests and sovereignty. It helped to further dispel the surviving illusions of the developing countries as regards the policy of imperialist powers and its true goals," the article stresses.

Argentine Writer's View

PM151559 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 November in its Second Edition publishes on page 5 a 1,300-word "Letter from Argentina" by Oscar Arevalo entitled "Echo of the Malvinas Crisis." The Argentine writer criticizes the United States for supporting Britain during the Falklands conflict and for its current attempts to prevent the replacement of the OAS by a new organization of Latin American states excluding the United States.

Arevalo says that "it has become perfectly clear that in order to ensure the successful conclusion of the anticolonialist struggle and to regain the Malvinas once and for all, it is necessary to pursue a policy that the people understand and support; it is necessary really to develop the national economy in the interests of the country and its inhabitants; it is necessary to pursue a foreign policy course founded on the principles of noninterference, nonalignment and the struggle for peace. In short, it is necessary to withstand American imperialism and its hegemonist plans and aggressive military adventures." He concludes by saying that "Latin American countries must elaborate a joint independent line aimed at achieving democracy, social progress and peace."

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM MEETS 22 NOVEMBER

OW230238 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 82 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session"]

[Text] -- A routine meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held 22 November in the Kremlin under the chairmanship of Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The participants in the meeting honored with a minute's silence the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, whose work in the post of chairman of the Presidium is connected with an exceptionally important period in the development of the Soviet state system [gosudarstvennost]. Leonid Brezhnev's multifaceted fruitful activity at the head of the Soviet state promoted the enhancement of the authority of the organs of people's power and the raising to a qualitatively higher level the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium.

Members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium received with satisfaction the party's firm resolution to go forward in Lenin's path expressed at the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the resolution to carry out consistently the course in internal and external policy worked out by the party. On behalf of all the deputies of the country's supreme power body the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has assured the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo that the people's elected representatives will do all in their power to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and of the following CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The Presidium also considered issues connected with conducting the seventh session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation.

The propositions on the agenda and working order of the session of the country's supreme power body were discussed and approved. V.V. Kuznetsov addressed the session on these questions.

On the basis of a report [soobshcheniye] from G.I. Vashchenko and N.I. Maslennikov, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers Budget and Planning Commissions, the question was examined of the completion of the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' plan and Budget and Planning Commissions and other standing commissions for the preliminary examination of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983 and progress in fulfilling the plan in 1982, the USSR State Budget for 1983 and the report on the execution of the budget in 1981.

The session noted that the chambers' Budget and Planning Commissions and other standing commissions have carried out much useful work. The main thrust of ti has been the all-around analysis of the documents submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee plenums and the revelation of all reserves and potential for consistently pursuing the party's economic and social policy.

Then the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium heard a report from I.M. Yarkovyy, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Legislative Proposals Commission, on the draft USSR law on the USSR state border. The Presidium noted that the chambers' Legislative Proposals Commission, along with ministries and departments, have carried out considerable work, which has been reflected in the draft law and the commissions' conclusions. The bill fully reflects the requirements of practice and is in line with the party's political line, with its guidelines in the sphere of defending the socialist homeland and with ensuring the inviolability of our territory.

It was decided to refer the draft law on the USSR state border for consideration by the seventh USSR Supreme Soviet session.

On the basis of a report by M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the question was examined of submitting for approval by the USSR Supreme Soviet the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees adopted in the period between the sixth and seventh USSR Supreme Soviet sessions.

The Presidium session examined certain other questions of state life.

The following took part in discussing the questions on the agenda: V.V. Grishin, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov and V.V. Shcherbitskiy, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; T.Ya. Kiselev and Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; deputy chairmen and members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and the leaders of a number of USSR ministries and departments.

COUNCIL OF ELDERS DISCUSSES SESSION

LD222104 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2034 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Nov (TASS) — A joint session of the Council of Elders of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held in the Kremlin today. It discussed questions of the agenda and order of work of the seventh session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation.

Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, delivered a report on these matters. The session was chaired by Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

Taking part in the session were Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Mikhail Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

7TH SESSION OF SUPREME SOVIET MEETS 23 NOV

Leaders Present

LD231508 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 23 November, in its evening Vremya newscast, carries a report on the joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities and shows the following seating arrangement: In the front row are Ruben and Shitkov. In the second row from left to right are: Gromyko, Ustinov, Chernenko, Tikhonov and Andropov, separated by an aisle from Dolgikh, Demichev, Rashidov, Kiselev, and Shevardnadze. In the third row from left to right are Pelshe, Shcherbitskiy, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Rusakov, Zimyanin and Nuriyev, and in the fourth row from left to right are Ponomarev, Romanov, Gorbachev, and Aliyev. Several people are sitting between Ponomarev and Romanov. Grishin, Baybakov and Garbuzov are also shown addressing the session.

Ruben Opening Speech

LD231134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The seventh session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation opened in the Kremlin today. The session was opened by Deputy Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

He said: Recently our party, the Soviet people and the whole of progressive mankind, with a feeling of deep sorrow, paid their last respects to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, oustanding leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, one of the most prominent figures in the international communist and workers' movement, and tireless fighter for peace and friendship of peoples.

A considerable part of his life was connected with the fruitful work of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium, with the drafting and adoption of the Constitution, the further raising of the role and authority of the soviets of people's deputies, and the development of the democratic foundations of Soviet society. Paying the tribute of respect to the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, deputies are rallying even closer around the CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo, and are declaring their boundless confidence in and unanimous support for the home and foreign policy of the party; they are filled with readiness to work persistently for the translation into life of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and the May and November 1982 plena of the party Central Committee.

Those present honored the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with a minute's silence.

The deputies unanimously approved the agenda of the session and the order of its work. The following questions are to be discussed: the election of members to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983, and the progress of the fulfillment of the plan for 1982; the USSR State Budget for 1983 and the implementation of the budget for the past year.

The draft bill on the state border of the Soviet Union is put up for examination by deputies, as well as questions on the formation of standing commissions for energy of the Soviet of the Union and of the Soviet of Nationalities, and the endorsement of decrees of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Andropov Elected to Presidium

LD230838 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] The seventh session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, opened half an hour ago.

With tumultuous and continuous applause the deputies welcomed Comrades Andropov, Aliyev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Pelshe, Romanov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kiselev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Rusakov and Ryzhkov.

The deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet stood for a minute's silence in memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The session approved the agenda which includes the following question: the election of members to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; the State Plan of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983 and the progress of the fulfillment of the plan for 1982; the State Budget for 1983 and the execution of the budget for 1981 [date as heard]; the draft bill on the state border of the USSR; the formation of standing commissions for energy of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities; and the establishment of the decrees of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet was given the floor.

On the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Councils of Elders of the chambers, Comrade Grishin proposed the election of Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to membership of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The session unanimously adopted a decision on the election of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov to become a member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Also elected as members of the Presidium of our country's Supreme Soviet were Comrade Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, and Comrade Basov, academician and chairman of the Board of the all-union Znaniye Society.

The session released Deputy Shibayev from his duties as member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The session then began to examine the second point on the agenda.

Deputy Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the country's Gosplan, is presently delivering a report on the state plan of the economic and social development of the country for 1983 and the progress of the fulfillment of this year's plan.

Grishin Address

LD231010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Speech by Deputy Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, at the 23 November 7th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, in Moscow, on the first point of the agenda -- recorded]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Elders of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet have empowered me to bring for your consideration a proposal for the election of Comrade Andropov, Yuriy Vladimirovich, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee as a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause]

All our party and the entire Soviet people know Comrade Andropov, Yuriy Vladimirovich, as an eminent activist of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, as one of the closest associates [blizhayshiy soratnik] of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev; as a talented organizer and political leader, selflessly devoted to the party of Lenin and the great cause of building communism. The special plenum of the CPSU Central Committee held on 12 November 1982 unanimously elected Comrade Andropov, Yuriy Vladimirovich, as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. [applause]

The plenum demonstrated the monolithic unity of the supreme organ of our party and convincingly confirmed the firm determination of the CPSU and its Central Committee to continue unswervingly to follow the course of the 26th CPSU Congress, the Leninist course, in domestic and foreign policy.

The election of Comrade Andropov, Yuriy Vladimirovich, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee as a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium is in the interests of the Soviet society and of our state. This will facilitate the successful implementation of the leading role of the Communist Party in the many-faceted activity of the supreme organ of state power in our country in the further strengthening of its economic and defense might, in consolidating the friendship of the fraternal peoples of our multinational homeland, in raising the prosperity of the people, in developing socialist democracy, in strengthening peace and international security.

Permit me to put for your consideration the following draft decision of the USSR Supreme Soviet:

The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves: to elect Deputy Andropov, Yuriy Vladimirovich, as a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause]

Baybakov Address

LD231102 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0918 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 23 Nov (TASS) -- The Soviet Union presents itself to the whole world today as a friendly family of equal republics, a society of monolithic social-political and ideological unity of peoples, Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, said. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum held on Monday, he said, are mobilising the party and the whole of the Soviet people toward the achievement of new advances in the economic and social development of the country, toward the continuing struggle for universal peace and security of peoples.

Nikolay Baybakov delivered an address at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet which opened today in the Kremlin. About 1,500 deputies, representing all the union and autonomous republics, krays and oblasts of the country, are discussing the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1983 and the course of plan fulfillment in 1982.

In 1982, the amount of national income used for consumption and accumulation will come to R460 billion and will represent 2 percent increase in comparison to the previous year, the speaker noted. About 80 percent of the whole national income goes directly to maintaining the wellbeing of the people.

As was anticipated by the plan, branches of the economy on which the technical progress and the growth of the economy as a whole primarily depend -- engineering, the chemical industry, the petrochemical industry, the gas industry and a series of others -- have developed at a quicker pace. As a result of the increase in the productivity of labor, almost 3/4 of the growth of production will be obtained.

Gross agricultural production in 1982 is expected to be on the scale of R124 billion, 3 percent more than in 1982. Production of grain crops, seeds, oil-bearing crops, sugar beet, potatoes and fruit and vegetable production has grown.

In 1982, a great capital construction program is being fulfilled. By the beginning of 1983, the country's basic production assets will total more than R1.3 trillion.

In accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, in 1982, measures were undertaken to raise the standard of living of the people, Nikolay Baybakov continued. Wages and salaries were raised for workers and office staff in the coal industry and in mine construction. In a number of industries, the introduction of length-of-service bonuses to workers continued.

Supplementary benefits were established as part of the labor payments for workers in light industry and fisheries.

The average wage for industrial and office workers will be raised by 2.6 percent, and the labor payment for kolkhoz workers by 4 percent. Social consumption funds will reach R128 billion, an increase of 4.9 percent over last year. Per capita payments and benefits from these funds will increase by R20. About 10 million people will obtain new apartments and improve their housing conditions.

Speaking about the plan for 1983, Nikolay Baybakov noted that higher indicators of the efficiency of social production for the coming year will enable the rate of development of the Soviet economy to be accelerated, and the necessary conditions to be founded for the resolution of social problems. By comparison with the first 2 years of the 5-year period, rates of growth are increasing and the absolute increase of national income, industrial and agricultural production is growing. The attainment is envisaged of a national-income growth of 3.3 percent. That is by R15 billion compared to the R9 billion expected in the current year. Almost the entire growth in national income in the next year will be directed toward consumption.

The volume of industrial production will increase by 3.2 percent, by R23.4 billion compared to R20 billion in 1982. About R47 billion of capital investment, 4.3 percent more than in 1982, is being directed toward the development of branches of the agroindustrial complex.

In 1983, the implementation of measures for the resolution of major social problems and for increasing the material and cultural standard of living of the Soviet people will be continued. Real per capita income is expected to be increased by 3 percent compared to its average 1981-1982 increase of 1.8 percent. Social consumption funds are being increased and will be R134 billion. The plan takes into account additional expenditure to a sum of R3.4 billion for raising the peoples' living standard. This includes more than R2 billion in payment for labor. State aid to families with children will be increased; a number of measures are being implemented in the field of social provision for the working people. It is planned to bring into use a total of 106.6 million square meters of residential housing which exceeds the task of the 5-year period for that year.

The report notes that Soviet trade with the socialist countries will increase by 7.7 percent, and its proportion in the foreign trade turnover of the USSR will reach almost 58 percent.

In conclusion, Nikolay Baybakov stressed that a successful fulfillment of the plan for 1983 will play a great role in the implementation of tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Further on Baybakov

LD231104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Today's Supreme Soviet session discussed the issue of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR During 1983, and the progress in meeting the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR during 1982. A report on this issue was delivered by Deputy Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee. At the start of his report, he said.

[Begin recording] Esteemed Comrades, deputies!

The USSR Council of Ministers presents for your consideration the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR During 1983, the 3d year of the 11th 5-Year Plan period, which marks a new historic stage in the building of communism in our country.

The plan has been developed on the basis of the decisions made by the 26th CPSU Congress, the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, and the directives of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on the issues of economic and sociocultural construction.

The tasks of the annual plan have been determined with consideration for the development of the national economy during the current year, proposals put forward by ministers and departments, by the councils of ministers of the union republics, and by

party, council and trade union bodies. The present USSR Supreme Soviet session is being conducted in an atmosphere of great political and labor upsurge brought about by preparations to mark the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR. The Soviet Union today stands before the whole world as a communal land of republics with equal rights [druzhnaya zemlya ravnopravnykh respublik], a community of monolithic sociopolitical and ideological unity of peoples.

The socialist competition in honor of the national jubilee is bringing increasingly important benefits. The advancing development of the Soviet economy is a proof of the fundamental advantages of the socialist system, which knows no crises, unemployment, inflation or other ills of the capitalist system.

The plenum of the Central Committee of our party which took place yesterday, discussed and in the main approved the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1983. A major speech was made at the plenum by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of our party. The speech contained an all-round analysis of the current state of the Soviet economy, particularly in the matter of intensifying and raising in every way the efficiency of production, considerably improving capital construction, strengthening the economy, strengthening state, labor and executive discipline, and establishing strict checks on decisions made. The decision of the Central Committee plenum mobilizes the party and the entire Soviet people to achieve new levels of economic and social development of the country, and to further struggle for universal peace and the security of peoples. [applause] [end recording]

Deputy Baybakov further described the expected results of the development of the national economy this year. He noted that thanks to the selfless work in production collectives, and great organizational and political work in the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the volume of production this year will increase, labor productivity will rise, and the quality of products will improve. New equipment and technology is being introduced on a considerable scale into the national economy, and the social program of the party is being consistently implemented.

The results of the economic development of the country is reflected ina concentrated form in the rise in national income. Its volume this year will increase in comparison with the previous year by 2 percent. Of this, approximately 80 percent of the total sum of the national income goes directly toward providing for the well-being of the people. Noting the successes achieved in development of the national economy in 1982, the rapporteur noted that a number of ministers, associations, enterprises and organizations had not fulfilled the planned tasks, particularly in the field of raising production efficiency. Through their fault the country has not received sufficient of certain important types of products for industry, or of consumer goods.

The state plan for 1983, Deputy Baybakov said, has been elaborated in accordance with the socioeconomic strategy of the CPSU, directed toward an acceleration of intensifying all branches of public production and raising its efficiency, and the broad introduction of the achievements of science and technology. The plans provides for modernization of the main branches of industry and transport, consistent and rapid development of agroindustrial complexes, increasing output of consumer goods, and strict control in the national economy.

By comparison with the first 2 years of the 11th 5-year period, the growth rate is increasing and the absolute increase in national incomes is growing.

Next year, the increase in national income used for consumption [potreblyeniye] and accumulation will be stepped up by comparison with that for 1982 by 3.3 percent. Almost the entire increase in national income next year will be directed toward consumption.

Planned Output Figures

LD231506 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 23 TASS -- Nikolay Baybakov cited a number of figures characterizing the output of different products next year.

In 1983, he said, it is planned to generate 1,405 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, which is a 3.3 per cent increase over this year's generation. The production of oil and gas condensate is planned at 619 million tons for next year. The main increment in oil production will be obtained in western Siberia, where the expected output is 372 million tons. The target for natural gas production is 529 billion cubic metres, an increase of three billion cubic metres over this year's planned figure.

Coal mining will increase by 2.3 million tons over this year to reach 723 million tons. The 1983 target for ferrous bars and shapes is 106.5 million tons, an increase of 2.5 million tons over this year.

The plan provides for a substantial rise in the production of consumer goods, Nikolay Baybakov said. The growth of output in light **industry** is planned at 2.7 per cent over 1982. The production of **fabrics**, clothes, showes, linen, etc. will rise considerably.

The productivity of social labour in the USSR will rise by more than three per cent in 1983 This means that it will grow at a faster rate than during the first two years of the five-year plan period (1981-1985).

Garbuzov on Draft Budget

LD231018 Moscow TASS in English 1013 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 23 TASS -- "The sum total of capital investments in the national economy of the USSR will increase in 1983 by 16,100 million roubles as compared with the current year to reach 349,300 million roubles," said Vasiliy Garbuzov, USSR finance minister. He made a report on the draft budget of the USSR for 1983 at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which opened in the Kremlin today.

The minister said that the revenues of the budget have been fixed for next year to the tune of 354,000 million roubles and the outlay -- 353,800 million roubles. The revenue side will exceed outlay to the tune of 200 million roubles.

Vasiliy Garbuzov pointed out that the international situation has forced the USSR to take the necessary measures for maintaining the country's defence capacity at the necessary level. "Our state does not spend and will not spend on those purposes a single rouble in excess of what is absolutely indispensable for ensuring the security of the Soviet people, of its friends and allies," the finance minister said. The USSR Budget for 1983 provides for the appropriation of 17,050 million roubles for the country's defence, which is 4.8 per cent of the budget outlay.

Further on Garbuzov

LD231146 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1040 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 23 Nov (TASS) -- "The USSR State Budget for 1983 has been elaborated proceeding from the decisions of the 26th party congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the instructions of Leonid Brezhnev on core issues of the development of the national economy," Vasiliy Garbuzov, USSR finance minister stated. He was delivering a report on the USSR State Budget for 1983 at the USSR Supreme Soviet session. It opened today in Moscow in the Kremlin.

The budget income, the minister reported, is set at the sum of R354 billion, and expenditure at R353.8 billion. The excess of income over expenditure is R200 million.

The total sum of investment in the national economy is increasing in comparison with the current year by R16.1 billion and will reach R349.3 billion. In strict accordance with the tasks of the Food Program in 1983 considerable resources are being allocated to the country's agroindustrial complex. The total will reach R126.9 billion.

"The plan and the budget embody the 26th CPSU Congress line of all-round economic cooperation by the Soviet Union with all states, regardless of their sociopolitical systems," the minister said. "Economic links between fraternal socialist states are characterized by grandeur of scale and dynamism. They make possible a combining of efforts in the decisive directions of scientific-technical progress and the attainment by the peoples of these states of successful solutions to the socioeconomic tasks facing them. The plan and budget envisage a balanced implementation of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration and of long-term specific programs of cooperation among the CEMA member countries.

Mutually beneficial cooperation with developing countries will enjoy further growth in 1983. The Soviet Union has favored and continues to favor the broadening of mutually useful trade and economic relations on an equal-rights basis with developed capitalist states in spite of the evident intentions of the present U.S. Administration to cut back and even completely halt business links with the USSR.

Vasiliy Garbuzov noted that "the Soviet People have to carry out the tasks of socio-economic development in difficult international circumstances. U.S. Aggressive circles and their allies in the militarist NATO bloc have today taken the road to confrontation in international affairs, and are in every way hindering the relaxation of tension, and openly carrying out material preparations for a new war.... Our state firmly and unswervingly holds to the Leninist policy for peace." At the same time, the minister said, "today's situation on the world arena forces us to take measures to maintain the country's defense capabilities at the proper level. Our state does not spend and will not spend for these purposes a single rouble above that which is absolutely necessary to safeguard the security of the Soviet people, of its friends and allies." It is planned to spend R17.05 billion in the USSR State Budget for 1983 on the defense of the country. This amounts to 4.8 percent of the budget's expenditure.

In conclusion, Vasiliy Garbuzov emphasized that the tasks put forward in the plan and budget are demanding. "However," he said, "they are real, and have a solid economic basis."

He stressed that the budget for the forthcoming year was elaborated proceeding from the decisions of the 26th party congress and of subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and from the instructions of Comrade Brezhnev on core issues of the development of the national economy.

The budget is made up in accordance with the state plan and provides the necessary financial means for further raising the economy and people's welfare, and for strengthening the country's budget capacity.

The budget is put forward for approval by the USSR Supreme Soviet with income at R354 billion and expenditure at R353.8 billion. The excess of income over expenditure is R200 million.

We will report the basic figures contained in various sections of the report.

The total sum of investment in the national economy for 1983 will reach R349.3 billion, which compared with the current year will increase by more than R16 billion. Practically the entire planned increase in the national income is to be directed at increasing social services funds. The necessary means are being provided for the implementation of the measures adopted at the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum for improving the wages of agricultural workers.

The continuation of improving state aid to families with children is envisaged. Throughout the country introduction will be completed of partially paid leave for working mothers, so that they can look after their children until they reach the age of 1 year, and also of payment of a lump sum allowance to women when the child is born.

Along with the planned social measures there is also the provision of supplementary privileges to guarantee pensions to people who have worked in one enterprise for not less than 25 years, or 20 years for women and children; for payment of passes to Pioneer camps; and in 1983, all pupils at schools for general education, including the 10th and 11th grades, will be provided with free text books.

The overall expenditure of the state on centralized measures for the 5-year period for raising the welfare of the population will, in the forthcoming year, be R7.3 billion compared to R3.9 billion in the current year.

Almost R178 billion is allocated for financing industry. Approximately half of all investments are for materials.

In strict accordance with the Food Program tasks, R126.9 billion is being set aside for financing the agroindustrial complex. As of 1 Janurary, means are being provided for increasing purchase prices for large-horned cattle, pigs, milk, grain, sugar beet, potatoes, vegetables and other produce.

The USSR Budget envisages over 114 billion for the further development of social and cultural establishments and measures. New schools will be built having 795,000 places, as will kindergartens and creches with more than 536,000 places.

The budget for state social insurance, which lies under the authority of the AUCCTU, is included in the USSR State Budget, with expenditure totalling 43.5 billion. These funds are intended for pensions and allowances, for the development of sanatoria and treatment and leisure resorts.

Communist creation and the preservation of peace on earth are the two main and interlinked aims of the policy of our party Central Committee and state, the speaker noted. In conditions of the sharp strengthening of international tension, our state firmly and steadfastly adheres to the Leninist course toward peace.

At the same time, the current situation on the world arena forces us to take steps to maintain at the necessary level the defense capacity of the country. Our state does not and will not waste on these purposes one single rouble over and above that which is absolutely necessary to guarantee the security of the Soviet people, its friends and allies.

The USSR State Budget for 1983 sets aside for the defense of the country R17,005 billion [as heard], which is 4.8 percent of budget expenditure. The USSR State Budget includes the budgets of the union republics, with a total sum of greater than R138 billion and having a growth of more than R3 billion compared with the current year.

In concluding his report, Deputy Garbuzov, the finance minister, stressed that the forthcoming year will be an important stage in the creative activity of the party and the people, The tasks established in the plan and the budget are strenuous. However, they are realistic and have a lasting economic basis. There is no doubt that 1983 will be noted for new feats and achievements in communist construction.

Morning Session Ends

LD231232 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 23 Nov 82

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Excerpts] The 7th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, began in the Kremlin at 1000 [local time] this morning.

A report on the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR during 1983 and the progress in implementing the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR during 1982 was delivered by Deputy Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR Gosplan. A report of the USSR State Budget for 1983 and the execution of the USSR State Budget for 1981 was then delivered by Deputy Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance. At that point the morning session concluded its work.

Afternoon Session

LD231450 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] An hour ago, the USSR Supreme Soviet resumed its work in the Kremlin. The sittings are being conducted separately in their chambers.

In the Grand Kremlin Palace the first sitting of the Council of the Union has begun. Deputies and guests greeted with prolonged applause Comrades Aliyev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Romanov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kiselev, Solomentsev and Kapitonov.

The deputies unanimously elected Deputy Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the Council of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission.

In the speech made by Comrade Andropov at the plenum held yesterday, it was noted that it would be advisable to organize permanent commissions on power [energetika] in the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. These would be able to monitor the work of the ministries, and hold leaders of the economy at any level responsible for the wasteful use of resources.

In connection with this, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium submitted a proposal to form permanent commissions on energy in both chambers. The deputies unanimously adopted the decision on this question and confirmed the composition of the commission on power. Deputy Logunov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and rector of the Lomonosov Moscow State University, was elected chairman.

Chambers Meet

LD231620 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Excerpt] The first session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet opened at 1600 in the Grand Kremlin Palace. To continuous applause the deputies and guests greeted Comrades Aliyev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Romanov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kiselev, Solomentsev and Kapitonov. The session was chaired by the chairman of the Soviet of the Union, Deputy Shitikov. The report of the Credentials Commission on checking the credentials of newly elected deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet was delivered by Demirchyan, chairman of the credentials Commission of the Soviet of the Union.

The advisability of organizing permanent commissions on energy in the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which would check the work of ministries and hold economic leaders of any rank accountable for wasteful use of resources, was noted at yesterday's CPSU Central Committee plenum, and in the speech of Comrade Andropov. In this connection, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium submitted a proposal that a permanent commission on energy be formed within the chamber. The deputies unanimously adopted a decision on this question and endorsed the composition of the newly-formed commission on energy.

The report of the Budget and Planning and other permanent commissions on the state plan and budget of the USSR for 1983; on the progress being made in implementing the 1982 plan, and on the execution of the 1981 Budget, was then delivered by Vashchenko, chairman of the Budget and Planning commission of the Soviet of the Union.

The first session of the Soviet of Nationalities began at 1600 in the hall of sessions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to continuous applause the deputies greeted Comrades Pelshe, kuznetsov, Rashidov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Rusakov and Ryzhkov. The session was chaired by Comrade Ruben.

The report of the Credentials Commission on checking the credentials of newly elected deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet was delivered by Korkin, chairman of the commission. An appropriate decision was adopted on the report.

The chamber formed a standing commission on energy in the Soviet of Nationalities and approved its makeup. Changes were introduced in the makeup of certain standing commissions of the Soviet of Nationalities.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 23 November carries an otherwise identical report of the Soviet of Nationalities and Soviet of the Union meetings. After a discussion on the Soviet of Nationalities commission on energy, Moscow Domestic Service adds the following: The chamber formed a permanent commission on energy, and confirmed its composition. Deputy Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Kazkah Communist Party Central Committee, was elected chairman of the commission.]

Maslennikov, chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities delivered the reports of the Planning and Budget and other standing commissions.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD 22 NOVEMBER

'Information Announcement'

LD221618 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1558 GMT 22 Nov 82

["Information Announcement on the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Nov (TASS) -- A regular plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was held on 22 November 1982. The plenum heard a report entitled "On the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1983" presented by Comrade N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee; and a report entitled "On the USSR State Budget for 1983" presented by Comrade V.F. Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance.

Speaking in the debates on the reports were: Comrades V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; G.V. Romanov, first secretary of the Leninigrad Obkom; E.A. Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia; A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR; G.S. Zolotukhin, USSR minister of procurement; G.P. Bogomyakov, first secretary of the Tyumen Obkom; N.V. Pereverezeva, team combine operator of the Lenin's Way Kolkhoz in Rostov Oblast; V.P. Demidenko, first secretary of the Kustanay Obkom of Kazakhstan; G.P. Lotsmanova, assembly worker at the Kazan computer works; L.C. Kletskov, first secretary of the Grodno Obkom of Belorussia; and B.V. Bakin, USSR minister of installation and special construction work.

An important speech at the plenum was made by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The speech is published in the press.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum unanimously adopted a decision on the issues discussed. The decision is published in the press. The CPSU Central Committee plenum considered organizational issues. The Central Committee plenum transferred Comrade G.A. Aliyev from candidate member to member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. The Central Committee plenum released Comrade A.P. Kirilenko from his duties as member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee for health reasons and at his own request. General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu.V. Andropov pointed out that Comrade A.P. Kirilenko worked actively for many years both in local party bodies and in the CPSU Central Committee and said that we pay tribute to his services to the party and the country.

The plenum elected Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov as secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

THe plenum transferred the following candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee to members of the CPSU Central Committee: Comrades V.S. Alkhimov, chairman of the USSR State Bank; V.S. Makarenko, first secretary of the Crimean Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party; and N.V. Pereverzeva, combine driver team leader from the Lenin's Way Kolkhoz in Rostov Oblast.

The Central Committee plenum approved a decision by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "On Immoratalizing the Memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev." The decision is to be published in the press.

With this, the plenum ended its work.

Andropov Plenum Speech

LD221856 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 22 November carries an announcer-read version of the Andropov 22 Nov CPSU Central Committee plenum speech. This has been compared with the TASS English version and found to be identical except for several variations. Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 November in the First Edition on pages 1 and 2 publishes a version of the Andropov Speech. The PRAVDA version has also been compared with the TASS English version and several variations have been noted. The variations noted in the Moscow Television Service and Moscow PRAVDA versions will be provided in brackets within the text of the speech.]

[Text] Moscow November 22 TASS -- Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a speech today at a plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee. Follows the full text of the speech: [The Moscow Television version omits the TASS introductory paragraph, picking up the first line of the second paragraph with the added word "Comrades,"]

"We are concluding the discussion of the draft plan and draft budget for the next year of the five-year period. A number of substantial remarks which were made at the Political Bureau have already been taken into consideration in the documents that have been submitted to us. I think that during the implementation of the plan the Council of Ministers will take into consideration also the proposals which we are expressing today, comrades.

Judging by what was said by comrades who spoke at the plenary meeting, our general opinion is this: The draft plan and draft budget on the whole accord with the guidelines of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and they should be approved.

What is characteristic of the draft plan? It is intended to accelerate the rates of economic development and to increase the absolute amounts of increment in national income, industrial and agricultural output and in the volume of retail goods turnover. Provision is made for a continuation of work to raise the effeciency of the economy -- strenuous assignments must be implemented with a comparatively lesser increase in material expenditure and labour resources.

It is of importance to emphasize that the party's line towards raising the people's well-being is maintained in the draft. It is planned to ensure a priority growth of the group "B" industries and an increase in the manufacture of consumer goods. Big material and financial resources are allocated for the further development of the agro-industrial complex. The population's real incomes will continue to grow. The volume of housing construction also conforms to the targets of the five-year plan.

Thus, the draft plan confirms that concern for Soviet man, for his working and living conditions and spiritual development remains the party's priority goal. [PRAVDA version reads "priority program goal" adding word "program"]

Defence requirements as usual [PRAVDA version reads: "as always"] have been sufficiently taken into account. The Political Bureau has considered and considers it compulsory, particularly in the present-day international situation, to provide the Army and the Navy with everything necessary.

The draft budget ensures the financing of the economy and socio-cultural development.

Comrades,

This plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee is taking place at an important stage of efforts to implement the plans of the eleventh five-year period -- on the eve of its third, core-life, so to say, year. We have done a good deal. But difficult and strenuous work lies ahead.

I would like emphatically to draw your attention to the fact that by a number of key indicators the planned targets of the first two years of the five-year period turned out to be unfulfilled. This, naturally, also tells on the draft plan which we are discussing today. The Central Committee members remember the last speeches by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and his notes to the Political Bureau of the Central Committee on economic development matters. The question was put thus [Moscow television adds "by him"]: At party congresses and at plenary meetings of the Central Committee we have worked out a scientifically substantiated economic policy and have taken a course towards raising the efficiency of production and towards its intensification. But the switching of our economy to these lines, the turn towards efficiency are being carried out still slowly.

The chief indicator of the economy's efficiency -- labour productivity -- grows at a rate which cannot satisfy us. The problem of lack of coordination between the development of raw-material and processing branches still remains. The materials intensiveness of output does not practically diminish.

Plan targets continue to be met at the price of large outlays and production costs. There still are quite a few economic managers who, while readily quoting Leonid Ilich's famous words that the economy should be economical, are doing little in practice to accomplish this task.

Apparently, the strength of inertia and adherence to old ways are still at work. Moreover, some people, perhaps, just do not know how to set about doing the job. Thought should be given to the help that must be accorded such comrades. The main thing, however, is to speed up work to improve the entire sphere of economic management, including administration, planning and the economic mechanism.

Conditions, both economic and organizational, should be provided to encourage quality and productive work, initiative and enterprise. Conversely, shoddy work, inactivity and irresponsibility should have an immediate [PRAVDA reads "the most immediate"] and unavoidable effect on the earnings, official status [Moscow Television version reads: "job status (sluzhebnoye polozheniye)" instead of "official status"] and moral prestige of workers.

Responsibility for observing the interests of the whole state and the whole people should be enhanced and departmentalism and parochialism should be resolutely uprooted. It should become law [Moscow Television version reads: "It should become the rule (nado sdelst pravilom)" instead of "It should become Law"] that any new decision on the same question be taken only after past decisions have been fulfilled or after any new circumstances have emerged. Any breaches of party, state and labour discipline should be combatted more resolutely. I am certain that we will be given here unqualified support by the party and trade union organizations, support by all the Soviet people.

A good deal has been said lately about the need to extend the independence of amalgamations, [Moscow Television Versions reads "associations" instead of "amalgamations"] enterprises and collective and state farms.

The time seems to have come to tackle this problem in practice. The Politbureau has instructed the Council of Ministers and the State Planning Committee on this score. [PRAVDA rewords sentence as follows: Instructions have been given to the Council of Ministers and State Planning Committee on this score.] It is necessary to act with caution here, to conduct experiments if need be, to make appraisals and to take account of the experience of fraternal countries. The extension of independence should in every case be combined with the enhancement of responsibility and with concern for the interests of the entire people.

We have large reserves in the national economy. This was pointed out, in particular, in today's speeches. These reserves should be sought in speeding up scientific and technical progress and in the large-scale and speedy introduction of scientific and technological achievements and advanced experience in production. This question is not new, of course. It has been raised more than once at the party's congresses and at the Central Committee's plenary meetings. Nevertheless, progress is slow. Why so? The answer, too, is long known: To introduce a new method or new technology, production has to be reorganized in one way or another, and this affects fulfilment of plan targets. Moreover, you may be taken to task for failing production plans by only scolded at the most for poor introduction of new technology.

If we really want to advance the introduction of new technology and new work methods, it is necessary that the central economic management bodies, the Academy of Sciences, the State Committee for Science and Technology and the ministries should not merely popularise them but should identify and remove the actual difficulties hampering scientific and technical progress. The alliance of science and production should be prompted by planning methods and by the system of material incentives. It is necessary to create a situation in which those who boldly introduce new technology do not find themselves at a disadvantage.

Another major reserve is the rational use of material and labour resources. The plan for 1983 fixes higher targets for saving these resources. I should like to draw the attention of comrades to the fact that now the question of saving material resources should be considered in a new light and not like "I have saved — good, I have not saved -- not so bad either."

Today saving, a thrifty attitude to the people's weal amount to the question of our plan targets being realistic. [PRAVDA reads: "Today economy and a thrifty attitude toward the people's property (dobro) are a question of the reality of our plans.] The solution of this question should be ensured by a whole system of practical measures to be taken primarily by the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the State Committee of the USSR for Material and Technical Supply, ministries and departments. A good deal is to be done by all the parties committees, by all the party organisations.

We have quite a few examples of creative work and of a truly thrifty attitude to the people's weal. [PRAVDA reads: "property" instead of "weal"] This experience, regrettably, is not properly disseminated. Meanwhile, [PRAVDA reads: "However" instead of "meanwhile"] as a rule, no particular expenditures are needed here. This means that another thing is lacking, namely, initiative and resolute struggle against mismanagement and wastefulness.

Naturally, this task can only be accomplished with the participation of every worker, everyone working at our enterprises and collective and state farms. We should strive to ensure that they perceive this task as their own cause.

To sum it up, comrades, there are many ripe tasks in the national economy. Of course, I do not have ready receipes for their solution. But it is all of us, the party's Central Committee, who are to find answers to them through drawing general conclusions from domestic and world experience and through accumulating the knowledge of the best practical workers and scientists. In short, you cannot get things moving by slogans alone.

It takes large-scale organizational work of the party organizations, economic managers and engineering and technical personnel for each of these vast and important tasks to be analysed not only in the context of every economic sector but in the context of every plant, workshop, production section and, if you wish, every workplace.

I would like to stress that these questions are of primary importance and vital to the country. If we resolve them successfully, the economy will continue to grow and the living standards of the population will rise.

The measures related to the fulfilment of the Food Program are central to our plans.

The initial steps to fulfill the decisions of the May 1982 plenary meeting of the Central Committee had to be taken in a rather difficult situation. The weather did not smile on us this year either. This makes it all the more important to commend agricultural workers on their dedicated efforts. Thanks to this and thanks to the strengthening of the material and technical basis of agriculture, a number of regions, territories and republics have achieved good results. [PRAVDA reads "quite good results (neplokhiye)" instead of "good results"] The grain harvest has perceptibly grown over last year's and good harvests of cotton, vegetables and grapes have been gorwn. The production of milk and eggs has increased. The subsidiary farms of industrial plants are gaining strength. Concern for the development of personal subsidiary plots is justifying itself as well. At the same time interruptions in the supply of certain food products have not yet been removed.

Everyone understands, of course, that the country's Food Program cannot be fulfilled one year. [PRAVDA reads "...the country's Food Program is not the work of a single year."] This is so. But we should forthrightly say, too, that the fulfilment of the Food Program must not be dragged out. Workers of the agroindustrial complex should increase their efforts from day to day and work so that the huge resources allocated to accomplish this task should pay back already today and yield even a higher payback tomorrow.

The Politbureau believes that the forthcoming plenary meetings and meetings of activists of party committees and the sessions of the soviets of people's deputies which will review plans for next year should discuss progress in the implementation of the decisions of the May 1982 plenary meeting of the Central Committee. It is necessary that all practical actions in this important section of the economy should be evaluated in the context of the Food Program.

I will not dwell at length on the need to complete the agricultural year successfully, to preserve the gathered harvest, to do the groundwork for next year's harvest and to ensure successful livestock wintering. All this goes without saying. It is necessary to pass on promptly to the solution of new problems and to consider them in close relationship with the basic directions of the development of the agroindustrial complex with due account of the fact that we have here a complex in which there are no secondary tasks.

The plan for 1983 attaches much importance to the growth of production and improvement of quality of consumer goods, a question which Leonid Ilich thought particularly important. The task here is not only to increase the production of consumer goods but also to considerably improve their quality. This applies not only to light and local industries but also to plants in the heavy and defence industries.

As Comrade Baybakov rightly [PRAVDA reads "quite rightly" instead of "rightly"] stated here, local party and government [PRAVDA reads "soviet" instead of "government"] bodies should concern themselves directly with the production of consumer goods. Indeed, we cannot consider it normal when questions of the production of a number of ordinary goods are decided almost by the State Planning Committee of the USSR. It is necessary that local bodies concern themselves with these matters and assume full responsibility for tackling them.

Now permit me to address certain key problems of the development of basic industries. To begin with, the further development of the fuel and energy complex. An increment of about 41 million tons of standard fuel in the primary energy resources planned for 1983 is quite realistic. It makes it possible to ensure the uninterrupted and smooth work of all the energy systems.

It is particularly important to use thriftily coal, natural gas, oil, petroproducts, heat and electric energy.

Of course, this calls for certain reorganization in all the sectors, first and foremost for the large-scale introduction of energy-saving technology and production processes, for improved rates and quotas, for using material and moral incentives in the struggle for thriftiness, and for a stricter attitude to excessive expenditures, to exceeding rates and limits.

It is planned to make the proposal at the forthcoming session of the USSR Supreme Soviet to organize at the Soviet of the Union and at the Soviet of Nationalities standing commissions on energy which will be able to supervise the work of ministries and to call to task economic managers of any rank for wasteful use of resources.

The work of the commissions set up in territories, regions and republics to supervise the organization of such control at enterprises should be revitalized.

The Politbureau is concerned over the situation in transport. The Ministry of Railways still does not meet the needs of the national economy in the transportation of fuel, timber and other cargoes. Many signals to this effect are coming to the CPSU Central Committee from local government [PRAVDA reads "soviet" instead of "government"] and economic management bodies. This was mentioned also at the Central Committee plenum today.

The performance of railroads, regrettably, is deteriorating from one year to the next despite the substantial assistance given to the Ministry of Railways by the government. The volume of capital investments set aside for this ministry has grown by 43 percent as compared with 1975 and the fleet of trunk diesel and electric locomotives has increased by 23 percent.

The CPSU Central Committee and the government have taken a number of decisions on improving social conditions for railway workers and perfecting the economic mechanism of transport. However, the measures that have been taken have not yet paid back properly.

The organization of repairs and use of locomotives and the organization of traffic are at a low level at the Ministry of Railways. Apparently, not only the leadership of the ministry but also the USSR Council of Ministers and the CPSU Central Committee will have to draw serious conclusions from the criticism which was expressed at the plenum here.

Setbacks in ferrous metallurgy have become more frequent. [PRAVDA reads: Hitches in the work of ferrous metallurgy enterprises have become more frequent.]

Last year the industry did not meet its plan targets and the situation is the same this year. The national economy has not received several million tons of rolled stock. Responsibility for the situation in the industry should be borne primarily by the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy. Of course, there are objective difficulties as well. A large portion of the fixed assets requires reconstruction and modernization. The ministry needs serious aid from the State Palnning Committee, the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply and the engineering ministries.

We set aside vast resources for economic development, for the construction of new production capacities and for building housing and cultural and communal projects.

It is a task of paramount importance to use them effectively. At the same time quite a few problems are persisting in capital construction. The scattering of forces and resources between a host of projects should be combatted even more resolutely. The share of reconstruction and modernisation should be increased and the number of new construction projects reduced. We are not pleased in many ways with the organisation of construction as such either. The shortcomings here result year after year in failure to meet plan targets for putting new production capacities into operation. A number of ministries concerned with construction are reducing the volume of construction and assembly work, although the government sets aside considerable financial resources, machinery and equipment to strengthen the material and technical basis of those ministries. The quality of construction and assembly work remains poor in many cases. Building organisations are not sufficiently mobile.

No new decisions have been taken to remove these shortcomings and these should be undeviatingly [PRAVDA omits "undeviatingly"] carried out. Putting capital construction in better order is one of the central tasks in the national economy.

I shall not dwell today on other spheres and branches of the economy. All of them are important to our society, our people. And every ministry and every department should thoroughly [PRAVDA reads "most carefully" instead of "thoroughly"] analyze again and again the state of affairs, to plan and carry out measures to solve the existing problems. The main criterium by which they should assess their work is the degree to which the branch in question satisfies the ever-growing requirements of society.

A steady rise of the economy and improvement of the welfare of the people are both our duty to the Soviet people and our internationalist duty. In posing the question in this way the party is guided by Lenin's far-sighted injunction that we are exercising our main influence on the world revolutionary process through our economic policy.

Comrades,

The death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev caused abroad a lot of conjecture concerning the future policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state in international affairs. Just think how many attempts have been made in recent years to ascribe to the Soviet Union all kind of sinister intentions, to portray our policy as an aggressive one, jeopardizing the security of now one state, now another. But now it turns out that they worry lest this policy might be changed. The continuation of this policy is seen as an important precondition for peace and tranquility in the international arena.

I must say with a full sense of responsibility that Soviet foreign policy has been and continues to be determined [PRAVDA reads: ...Soviet foreign policy has been and will continue to be as determined....] by the decisions of the 24th, 25th and 26th ongresses of our party. The invariable aims of our foreign policy are to ensure a lasting peace and to defend the right of the peoples to independence and social progress. In the struggle for these aims the leadership of the party and the state will be acting consistently and thoughtfully in line with its principles.

We think that the difficulties and tension characteristic of the present international situation can and must be overcome. Mankind cannot endlessly put up with the arms race and with wars unless it wants to put its future at stake. The CPSU does not want the dispute of ideas to grow into a confrontation between states and peoples, it does not want arms and the readiness to use them to become a gauge of the potential of the social systems.

The aggressive designs of imperialism compels us, together with the fraternal socialist states, to show concern, and in earnest at that, for maintaining our defence capability at a proper level. But, as was stressed by Leonid Ilich more than once, military rivalry is not our choice. The ideal of socialism is a world without arms.

The primary concern of our party will continue to be the strengthening of the socialist community. In unity lies our strength, an earnest of ultimate success even in most serious trials.

All the plans of the community of socialist states are plans of peace and construction. We want comradely cooperation and socialist mutual assistance among the fraternal countries to grow deeper and more effective, specifically in the joint solution of scientific and technical, production, transport, energy and other problems. Further joint steps are now being planned toward this end.

The CPSU and the Soviet state sincerely wish for the development and improvement of relations with all socialist countries. Mutual goodwill, respect for each other's legitimate interests and common concern for the interests of socialism and peace should prompt correct solutions also there, where appropriate trust and mutual understanding are still lacking for various reasons.

This also refers to our great neighbour, the People's Republic of China. The ideas formulated by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speeches in Tashkent and Baku, the emphasis he put on common sense, on the need to overcome the inertia of prejudices expressed the conviction of all our party, its desire to look ahead. We pay great attention to every positive response to this from the Chinese side.

The importance of the group of states which created the Nonaligned Movement is growing in international life. With many of them the Soviet Union has all-round friendly ties which benefit both sides and make for greater stability in the world. One example of this is the Soviet Union's relations with India. Solidarity with the states which have gained freedom from colonial oppression, with the peoples who are upholding their independence has been and remains one of the fundamental principles of Soviet foreign policy.

Since the early days of Soviet power our state has been invariably expressing readiness for open, honest cooperation with all countries which reciprocate these sentiments. Deferences in the social systems must be no obstacle to this, and they are no obstacle where there is good will on both sides. This is borne out convincingly by the marked progress in the development of the Soviet Union's peaceful cooperation with many West European countries.

We are deeply convinced that the seventies, characterised by detente, were not -- as is asserted today by certain imperialist leaders -- a chance episode in the difficult history of mankind. No, the policy of detente is by no means a past stage. The future belongs to this policy.

All are equally interested in preserving peace and detente. Therefore, statements in which the readiness for normalising relations is linked with the demand that the Soviet Union pay for this with preliminary concessions in different fields, do not sound serious, to say the least. We shall not agree to this and, properly speaking, we have nothing to cancel: We did not introduce sanctions against anyone, we did not denounce treaties and agreements that were signed and we did not interrupt talks that were started. I should like to stress once more that the Soviet Union stands for accord but this should be sought on the basis of reciprocity and equality.

In our opinion the point of talks with the USA and other Western countries, primarily on questions of restraining the arms race, does not lie in the statement of differences. For us talks are a way of joining efforts by different states in order to achieve results useful to all sides. The problems will not disappear by themselves if the talks are held for the sake of talks, as it unfortunately happens not infrequently. We are for the search of a healthy basis, acceptable to the sides concerned, for a settlement of most complicated problems, especially, of course, the problems of curbing the arms race, invloving both nuclear and conventional arms. But let no one expect a unilateral disarmament from us. We are not naive people.

We do not demand unilateral disarmament from the West. We are for equality, for consideration for the interests of both sides, for honest agreement. We are ready for this.

As to the nuclear strategic arms possessed by the USSR and the USA [PRAVDA adds "in particular,"] the Soviet Union, as is known, agrees that the two sides should, as the first step on the way to a future agreement, freeze their arsenals, and thus create more favourable conditions for the continuation of talks on the mutual reduction of these weapons.

Generally speaking, the Soviet Union rejects the viewpoint of those who are trying to impress on people the idea that force, arms decide and will always decide everything. [Moscow Television begins sentence: The Soviet Union totally rejects....(omitting "generally speaking" and adding "totally")] Today, as never before, the peoples come to the forefront of history. They have gained the right to have their say and their voice will not be muffled by anyone. They are capable of removing, by vigorous and purposeful actions, the threat of nuclear war, safeguarding peace and hence life on this planet. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet state will do everything possible that this should be so.

The 26th Congress of the CPSU concretized the party's long-term strategy for the eleventh five-year period and for the eighties as a whole. This stategy is aimed at securing that Soviet people live better from year to year and that their work yield more and more tangible results and that our socialist system reveal more and more fully its humane essence and its creative possibilities.

Big and to a considerable extent new tasks have been set in all fields of economic and social progress. Success, of course, is dependent on many factors and first of all on the purposeful collective work of the Central Committee and on our ability to concentrate the activities of the party, state and economic bodies, and of all working collectives on key directions.

It is essential to mobilize all means which are at our disposal and to start popularising widely and explaining the targets of the 1983 plan. They must be concretized in reference to the taks of each enterprise, each work collective. This is first.

Secondly, it is necessary to place personnel correctly so that in the decisive sectors we would have politically mature, competent and resourceful people, with organizing ability and a sense of the new, without which it is impossible to manage [PRAVDA reads "successfully manage"] modern production in our days.

Thirdly, it is necessary to give a boost to the activity of the masses of working people themselves. Today this is a key task of the party committees, the soviets, trade-union and Komsomol bodies. The party's ideas, plans and calls [PRAVDA adds "as is well known,"] become a material force when they get hold of the masses. At present, it is particularly important and necessary that each worker understand that the implementation of the plan depends on his labour contribution, too, and that everyone understand well the simple truth that the better we shall work the better we shall live. As Lenin emphasized, the greater the scope of our plans and our production tasks "the larger must be the number of those enlisted [PRAVDA substitutes "...the number of people enlisted in their millions...." for "...the number of those enlisted..."] for the purpose of taking an independent part in solving them."

And this means that it is essential further to develop socialist democracy in its broadest sense, i.e. to secure a still more active participation of the masses of working people in managing state and social affairs. And, of course, it is needless to prove here how important it is to show care for the needs of the workers and for their working and living conditions.

We shall always and invariably be true to the Leninist norms and principles which have become firmly established in the life of the party and the state.

Comrades, the tasks lying ahead are immense and complex but it is within the party's power to accomplish them.

The days when we bade last farewell to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev have shown to the whole world again that our Communist Party and the Soviet people are inseparable and that their striving is common -- firmly and undeviatingly to proceed along the Leninist road.

Soviet people have again shown their utter devotion to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, their deepest respect and love for their own party, a high degree of organization, self-control, and confidence in their strength.

We are on the eve of an important event in the history of our multinational socialist state -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. These days Soviet people turn their best thoughts to our Leninist party which stood at the beginnings of the formation of the USSR and wisely leads the peoples of our country along the road of building communism.

To strengthen the unity of the party and the people and firmly to follow the behests of great Lenin -- herein lies the earnest of all our future triumphs!

Plenum Resolutions

OW230047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 82 First Edition p 1

["On the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the Draft USSR State Budget For 1983"]

[Text] 1. To approve in general the drafts of the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and the state budget of the USSR for 1983. The USSR Council of Ministers is to submit these drafts for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

2. To wholly and completely approve the practical work of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo in implementing the course in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy drawn up by the 26th party congress and in fulfilling the tasks of communist construction.

To approve the points and conclusions contained in the speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, and to make them the basis of the work of all party organizations.

The Central Committees of the communist parties of union republics, kraykoms, obkoms, okrug committees, gorkoms and raykoms of the party, party organizations, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs, ministries and departments are to launch organizational and mass political work aimed at the implementation of the latest economic and political tasks, and the further strengthening of the economic and defense might of the USSR. They are to take the necessary measures for the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the current year, the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the economic and social development plan for 1983.

In noting the especially great importance of the successful implementation of the plan for economic and social development for 1983 and the five-year period as a whole, the Central Committee plenum draws the attention of party, soviet, economic and other organizations and labor collectives to the need to direct all efforts toward the implementation of the most important task set by the 26th party congress -- intensifying public sector production and increasing the efficiency of the national economy.

Maximum use must be made of existing opportunities for improving economic work; speeding up scientific-technical progress and raising labor productivity in all sections of the national economy; increasing output and raising the quality of production; particular attention must be paid to considerably improving capital construction work in all branches of the national economy, and appropriate measures must be implemented to ensure observance of norms for the expenditure of fuel, raw materials, metals and other materials, as well as financial and labor resources. Raising in every way the level of work in the further improvement of the planning and management of the economy, and perfecting the style and methods of economic management, must be considered a major task.

Primary attention must be given to the fulfillment of the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, the implementation of the USSR Food Program, the planned development of the fuel and energy complex, and the further raising of the material and cultural standard of living of Soviet people.

In this connection, important significance should be attached to the strengthening of state, labor and executive discipline at each sector of production. In all spheres of management, to raising the degree of organization and professionalism in work, to the broad development of socialist competition in industry, agriculture, building, transport and other branches of the national economy; to the fuller utilization of the intensive factors of economic development and the reserves which exist, to saving all forms of resources, to improving qualitative indicators, to achieving the highest final results for the least cost. We must persistently introduce into production the achievements of science, technology and advanced knowhow, to ensure strict monitoring on the fulfillment of decisions. We must raise the effectiveness of foreign economic links, and primarily to expand and deepen cooperation with the socialist countries.

3. The CPSU Central Committee plenum expresses the firm confidence that workers, collective farmers, the intelligentsia, and all the working people of our multinational socialist homeland, closely rallied around the Communist Party, will worthily see in the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and mark 1983 with new achievements in economic and cultural construction and ensure the further successful advance of the country along Lenin's path toward communism.

Resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers on perpetuating the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Taking into consideration the historic contribution of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, true continuer of the great cause of Lenin, outstanding figure of the Communist Party, the Soviet state and the international communist and workers' movement, ardent fighter for peace and communism, and in order to perpetuate his memory, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers resolve:

1. That the town of Naberezhnyye Chelny be renamed Brezhnev [Gorod Brezhnev], the Cheremushkinskiy Rayon in the city of Moscow be renamed Brezhnevskiy Rayon, and that the Zavodskiy Rayon in the city of Dneprodzerzhinsk be renamed Brezhnevskiy Rayon.

2. That the name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev be given to the Oskol Electrometallurgical plant;

The Yuzhnyy Machine Building Plant Production Association, the Novorossiysk Cement Combine; the Volgodonsk Atommash Atomic Power Engineering Production Association; The Nurek GES in the Tajik SSR; the Tselinnyy Sovkhoz in Kustanay Oblast; the VYatsa Noue Kolkhoz in Orgeyevskiy Rayon, Moldavian SSR, The Dnepropetrovsk Order of the Labor Red Banner Metallurgical Institute; Zvezdnyy Gorodok in Moscow Oblast; the atomic icebreaker Arktika; the higher military academy of the Ministry of Defense; the tank training division in which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev served; the secondary school No 1 in the city of Dneprodzerzhinsk; one new square each in the cities of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Alma-Ata and Dnepropetrovsk; a Navy ship and a passenger ship.

3. To establish 12 scholarships named for Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for students of Lomonosov University in Moscow, of the Leonid Ilich Brezhnev Metallurgical Institute in Dneptopetrovsk and of the Arseniche Industrial Institute in Dneprodzerzhinsk.

4. To establish commemorative memorial plaques at the Dzerzhinskiy Metallurgical Plant in Dneprovskiy, where Leonid Ilich Brezhnev worked; at the Arsenichen Industrial Institute in Dneprodzerzhinsk, where he studied; and at No 26 Kutuzovskiy Prospekt in the city of Moscow, where he lived.

5. To place a bust on the grave of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Red Square, by the Kremlin Wall.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers

PRAVDA PUBLISHES ALIYEV'S BIOGRAPHY 23 NOV

OW230120 Moscow PRAVDA 23 Nov 82 First Edition p 2

["Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev"]

[Text] Geydar Aliyev was born into a worker's family in 1923. Member of the CPSU since 1945, he graduated from the History Department of the Kirov Azerbaijan University. He worked as chief of a department in the Soviet of People's Comissars in the Nakhichevan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. Later he worked in the State Security bodies where he rose from ranks to the post of chairman of the State Security Committee at Azerbaijan's Council of Ministers.

In July 1969 Geydar Alieyev was elected first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. He was elected member of the CPSU Central Committee at the 24th 25th and 26th Congresses of the CPSU. Since March 1976 he is alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee. Geydar Aliyev is Hero of Socialist Labor, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet of a number of convocations.

CHERNENKO BOOK ON HUMAN RIGHTS REVIEWED

OW230408 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 47, 24 Nov 82 (Signed to Press 22 Nov 82) p 11

[Vladimir Lomeyko book review: "Weapon of Truth in the Battle of Ideas"]

[Text] Man is the measure of all values. And only a man whose rights are guaranteed by society really feels his freedom as an individual and a citizen. It is socialism that creates the most favorable conditions for man's self-expression and self-assertion, for it liberates him from all forms of oppression and humiliation and ensures the all-around blossoming of his capabilities.

The great enthusiasm and cogency of K.U. Chernenko's book "The CPSU and Human Rights" [footnote: K.U. Chernenko. "The CPSU and Human Rights" [KPSS i Prava Cheloveka]. Second, enlarged edition. APN Bublishing House. Moscow, 1982] lie in the logical and emotional revelation of those truths.

The book elucidates a whole complex of most important problems relating to the CPSU's policy in the sphere of human rights. And it raises these problems in their political and ideological interconnection against the background and in the context of the struggle between the two socioeconomic systems, the two fundamentally different ways of life.

Imperialism's ideologists clearly miscalculated in mounting a slander campaign "in defense of human rights," which they claim are flouted in the socialist countries and particularly the USSR, for they drew fire themselves.

As the author points out, the debate that has been foisted on us offers a good opportunity to compare the socialist and bourgeois ways of life and to compare the real rights and freedoms possessed by the working people of the Soviet Union and the United States. The remark by L.I. Brezhnev quoted by the author strikes a very topical note: "We have no reason to avoid serious discussion of human rights. Our revolution and the victory of socialism in our country not only proclaimed but really ensured the rights of the working person of any nationality and the rights of the millions-strong working people's masses -- in a way that capitalism has been unable to do in a single country of the world."

Each person's degree of freedom is determined not merely by the proclamation of particular rights and principles, but above all by their material guarantee. What's the point of the highfalutin' phrases in Western constitutions which assert that man is born free and is here in this world for [the pursuit of] happiness if that man's freedom and happiness depend on the conditions of his birth and his life and they, not he, dictate to him their laws.

"In the West the concept of human rights is often narrowed, with socioeconomic rights being excluded from it," K.U. Chernenko notes. "It is well known that the rights to work, to free higher education and to free skillful medical services are not even written into the majority of bourgeois constitutions."

Continuing the author's thought, I would like to say: Is it an accident that imperialist propaganda, especially that of the United States, the very country that, lapsing into the mania of the messianism of freedom, is trying to teach the socialist countries morality, that it is precisely that country that is refusing to guarantee its citizens' socioeconomic rights. [sentence as published] Of course! It is easier to lecture other people than to ensure the rights that are lacking in America. As Bernard Shaw remarked, he who can, does; he who cannot, teaches others.

By destroying the source of social inequality -- private ownership of the means of production and exploitation of man by man — socialism created the preconditions for real social equality. Socialist democracy proved its humanity above all by the fact that it ensured the guaranteed right to work for the entire population. The author backs up this thesis with convincing facts.

Our revolution, when it won freedom for the people, did not find everything readymade. It inherited a huge, ruined and backward country. We had almost 1.5 million unemployed in 1924. But while bourgeois and social democratic parties in the capitalist countries have gone no further than attempts to slacken, if only a little, the stranglehold of unemployment, the Communist Party set itself the task in quite different terms.

"The main thing was to exclude enemployment forever from Soviet society's life," K.U. Chernenko writes.

We achieved this in 1930, setting an example of social justice for all working people in the capitalist countries. And this example has never been so evident as it is in the current period of very profound crisis, when many people in the West are struck by nightmare memories of the "Great Depression" of the thirties. There are already over 30 million people deprived of the most vital human right, the right to work, in the capitalist countries.

By giving equal rights and real freedoms to everyone, socialism revealed to the whole world the beauty of the working person and emancipated the creative energy of millions of people. Democracy is an empty sound unless it embraces the environment in which people work, study and rest each day. But when democracy opens the doors of higher educational establishments to a person, hands him his favorite profession, helps him recover from disease without seeking money -- such democracy become a real value of life.

In no capitalist country, as the author rightly emphasizes, do people receive housing from the state gratis or pay so little [rent] for it. In most Western countries apartment rent "eats up" 30-50 percent of the family budget and in some countries even more. What freedom and equal opportunities can there be if some people live in 100-room or 200-room mansions while others sleep nights under bridges or on subway gratings because it's warmer there!

What kind of rights can you speak of in relation to the tens of millions of people who even in adulthood have never learned to read and write! The book quotes eloquent figures on this score. After all, even in the United States, the richest capitalist country, around 30 million adult Americans are practically illiterate, for they cannot understand a simple text or fill in a job entry questionnaire. There are almost 15 million illiterates in the Common Market countries.

Yet we had a difficult start and worse conditions. But from being a country where before the revolution 80 percent of adults were unable either to read or to write, we have become a state with universal compulsory secondary education.

When you visit countries where several nationalities live, you often run up against prejudices or else open hostility on the part of some nationalities toward others. That is why Soviet peoples' friendship irrespective of their nationality is for many peoples one of the most striking proofs of true equality of rights. From being the prison of the peoples, which was the reputation of czarist Russia, our country has been transformed into a union of free and equal nations.

The book quotes V.I. Lenin's words: "The major manifestation of democracy is in the fundamental question of war and peace." The entire history of our country has proved that socialism, democracy and peace are inseparable. The Soviet Union has adopted a law punishing propaganda of war as a common crime. Man's right to live in peace is enshrined in our Constitution.

True to its policy of peace, the Soviet Union suggests to all peoples that war be excluded from the life of the entire human community as a means of resolving disputes and is doing everything to deliver our planet from nuclear catastrophe and to ensure for all people on earth the first and most sacred right -- the right to a peaceful life.

As we read K.U. Chernenko's book, which has been published on the eve of the jubilee -- of our revolution and our union state -- we sum up, with the author, what we have lived through and achieved in the 65 years since October and the 60 years since the formation of the USSR.

The work profoundly and vividly reveals the significance of the CPSU's leading role and its consistent Leninist policy for the blossoming of Soviet democracy. The book is a valuable contribution to the arsenal of struggle against anticommunism, a keen weapon of socialist thought and a weapon of truth in the battle of ideas. It is written vividly and with party passion and convinces the reader that our main gain is the new historical community, the Soviet people, a society of people who are truly equal and who know neither class, property, racial nor other privileges. Socialism triumphs by force of example, by force of truth and justice.

LAST VOLUME OF WORLD WAR II HISTORY PUBLISHED

OW200556 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 82 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Multivolume Publication Completed"]

[Text] Volume 12 of the "History of World War II 1939-1945" has been published, completing this fundamental publication. It has been implemented under the leadership of a main editorial commission headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov.

The multivolume work was prepared by the USSR Defense Ministry Institute of Military History in conjunction with the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism and the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Universal History and Institute of the History of the USSR. It represents a comprehensive analysis of a wide range of problems associated with the events leading up to World War II, its general course and its results and consequences. It examines the reasons and the character of the war and the struggle between the warring parties in the sociopolitical, economic, military and diplomatic spheres.

The final, 12th volume, which is entitled "Results and Lessons of World War II" [Itogi I Uroki Vtoroy Mirovoy Voyny], reveals, on the basis of Marxist-Leninist methodology, the historical experience of the struggle by the Soviet people and other countries' peoples against German fascism and Japanese militarism -- the shock forces of international imperialism. It analyzes the factors that determined the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition and the defeat of the fascist-militarist bloc and demonstrates the Soviet Union's decisive role in achieving the victory in World War II and the strength and advantages of the socialist social and state system.

The volume contains generalizations and conclusions on questions of the economic struggle, an analysis of the state of the different economic systems -- the socialist and the capitalist -- and an assessment of the contribution made by the economies of the countries that fought in the anti-Hitler coalition to the attainment of the common victory. The economic potential of the states that took part in the war and the efficiency with which it was utilized are revealed and the superiority of the economic system of socialism over the capitalist states' economic systems is demonstrated.

IZVESTIYA ARTICLE MARKS SUSLOV BIRTHDAY

PM221421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences Prof P. Rodionov, first deputy director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism: "Loyal Son of the Party and Soviet People"]

[Text] It is 80 years since the birth of prominent figure of the Communist Party, Soviet state and international communist movement Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov. The whole of his life, knowledge and gifts were devoted entirely to the party and Soviet people, to the cause of building socialism and communism and to the triumph of Marxism-Leninism.

Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov was one of those people whose career, from his youth, was determined by the ideas and cause of Great October. Born into a poor peasant family, he was, at the age of 16, already actively participating in the work of the poor committee and rural soviet, and he organized the Komsomol cell in his native village of Shakhovskoye in Khvalynskiy Uyezd, Saratov Guberniya (now Pavlovskiy Rayon, Ulyanovsk Oblast). With all the passion of youth Mikhail Suslov joined the struggle for a new life, for the socialist transformation of the countryside.

In 1921 M.A. Suslov was admitted into the Communist Party. Thenceforth his life was inextricably bound up with Lenin's party and its seething and multifaceted activity in building socialism and defending and strengthening the great gains of the socialist revolution. Wherever the party sent him he set an example of dedicated service to its great cause. Following his graduation from the Moscow G.V. Plekhanov Institute of the National Economy and training at the economic institute for Red professors, M.A. Suslov spent a number of years teaching at the Moscow State University and the Industrial Academy, devoting all his knowledge and great abilities to the cause of training cadres for the national economy and educating them in the spirit of total dedication to communist ideals. They were years of struggle against anti-Leninist currents and their champions who were trying to push the party off the correct path -- the path of building socialism. As a Communist Suslov was also among those who were actively participating in this struggle and defending the purity of Marxist-Leninist teachings and our party's general course.

In subsequent years M.A. Suslov worked assiduously in various areas of leading party and state activity at the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Control Committee and Worker-Peasant Inspectorate People's Commissariate, at the Rustov Obkom and Stavropol Kraykom. The Great Patriotic War finds him in Stavropol Kray as party Kraykom first secretary. From the very start of the war he devoted all his strength to the cause of victory over the enemy. As a member of the Military Council of the Transcaucasus Front Northern Group of Forces and chief of the Stavropol Kray partisan detachments' headquarters, M.A. Suslov actively participated in the struggle against the fascist occupiers, displaying brilliant organizational ability, courage and valor.

In 1944 the party entrusted M.A. Suslov with the leadership of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee Bureau for the Lithuanian SSR. He made a substantial contribution to the liquidation of the grim consequences of the war and to consolidating the Soviet system in Lithuania.

From 1946 to the end of his days M.A. Suslov worked at our party's Leninist headquarters -- the Central Committee. For nearly 35 years he was a Central Committee secretary. He was also chief editor of PRAVDA in 1949-1950.

At the 18th party congress M.A. Suslov was elected to the Central Auditing Commission. At the 18th all-union party conference and the subsequent party congresses he was elected CPSU Central Committee member. In 1952-1953 and in 1955-1966 he was a Presidium member and from 1966 on he was a CPSU Central Committee Politburo member. In 1941 M.A. Suslov was elected to the USSR Supreme Soviet and was a deputy of all its convocations. In 1950-1954 he was a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and in 1954 he became chairman of the Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission. During several decades of tireless and fruitful activity as a member of our party's leading nucleus, M.A. Suslov devoted all his strength, organizational talent and wealth of political experience to the struggle for the triumph of the revolutionary teaching of the working class, for the prosperity and happiness of the Soviet people and for peace and social progress.

He was distinguished by a passionate belief in the rightness of the cause of Lenin's party, high party-mindedness and principledness, exceptional exactingness as regards himself and others, the ability to approach the acute and complex questions of the present day from Marxist-Leninist positions, organization and persistence in the achievement of the set target, luminous moral purity and absolute modesty.

Together with the other members of our party's fighting headquarters M.A. Suslov contributed to the elaboration and consistent implementation of the CPSU's general course, the elimination of manifestations of voluntarism and subjectivism which were inhibiting society's forward development and the consolidation and development of Leninist norms of party life and principles of leadership, above all the principle of collectivity on the basis of the decisions of the October (1964) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and subsequent party congresses.

Questions relating to the expansion and strengthening of our party's international ties with all the detachments of the world revolutionary and national liberation movement, the deepening of cooperation and all-round collaboration between the fraternal countries of the socialist community and the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace occupied an important place in M.A. Suslov's activity.

M.A. Suslov was a major theorist of our party. He did a great deal for the creative development and enrichment of Marxist-Leninist theory and invariably upheld its purity. In his reports and speeches at CPSU congresses and Central Committee plenums, at fraternal party congresses, at working people's meetings and also in articles in Soviet and foreign publications he covered the whole range of aspects of communist building: economics, sociopolitical relations, culture, questions pertaining to the strengthening of socialist statehood, changes in the social structure of Soviet society, the enhancement of the leading role of the working class and its leading detachment, the Communist Party, the development of socialist democracy, the strengthening of the friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the molding of the new man. They pay special attention to topical problems of developed socialism, contemporary world social development, the communist, workers' and national liberation movement and the struggle for peace and to avert the threat of war.

M.A. Suslov's works are distinguished by Bolshevik passion, profundity of thought and cogent arguments on specific questions. Each work is suffused with unshakable confidence in the correctness and invincibility of our great cause. "The picture of the world," he said at a meeting with members of the Saratov intelligentsia, "continues to change in the way Marx and Lenin scientifically predicted. Capitalism is headed for unavoidable ruin, while socialism is growing in depth and breadth and its ultimate victory is inevitable. The great truth of our time, that the future belongs to communism, is becoming increasingly obvious to all." Examining the question of mature socialism in his report at the ceremony in Moscow celebrating Karl Marx's 150th birthday, Mikhail Andreyevich stressed: "Socialism is not a brief stage, but an entire historical period in the development of communist society. The economic laws of socialism and its advantages are revealed at their fullest in a mature socialist society. The full and comprehensive exploitation of the socioeconomic potential and demands of socialism ensures the gradual, historically ordained and natural transition to communism. Communism is reached via the complete victory of socialism. There is no other way."

M.A. Suslov's works comprehensively reveal the assiduous, fruitful and creative activity of the party and its Leninist Central Committee in implementing the complex and, in many respects, new tasks of economic, sociopolitical and spiritual development facing the party and Soviet people in conditions of developed socialism. They validate the fundamentally important conclusion that the entire course of social development shows that the leading role of the Communist Party and its political, organizational, ideological and theoretical activity increase as the tasks and scale of communist

creation increase and that in the light of our party's experience the revisionists' assertions about the weakening of the party's role in the period of building socialism and communism appear totally groundless.

The Soviet people have secured all their revolutionary achievements, he noted in one of his works, under the leadership of a party armed with the invincible teaching of Marxism-Leninism. The Communist Party is the leader of the Soviet people, the embodiment of their unity, their intellect and will.... We will continue to comprehensively strengthen our party and increase its leading role so as to take the Soviet people to communism more quickly.

M.A. Suslov's works show that the CPSU's multifacted activity and communist building in our country are internal in their nature and significance, that the Soviet Union's growing economic, scientific and technical potential, the moral and political unity of the society of developed socialism and the CPSU's purposeful, fruitful foreign policy activity help to further consolidate the international positions of the USSR and the entire world socialist community and to promote successes for the cause of peace and social progress for mankind.

A large place in M.A. Suslov's works is assigned to questions of the creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory and the unity of theory and practice. He stressed repeatedly that for Marxist-Leninists the development of theory is not an end in itself, and that the building of a communist society and the struggle for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of our plans, the implementation of the Peace Program, the further strengthening of the world system of socialism and the unity of the international communist movements are now, in Lenin's words, the field of our combat activity. Mikhail Andreyevich himself and all his activity served as a remarkable example and model of the organic combination of theory and practice.

M.A. Suslov's great services to the party and the Soviet state were marked by high awards from the motherland. He was twice awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and was presented with five Orders of Lenin, the Orders of the October Revolution and of the Patriotic War First Class and many USSR medals. For his outstanding achievements in the sphere of the social sciences the USSR Academy of Sciences awarded him the Karl Marx Gold Medal. He was also presented with the highest awards of a number of socialist states.

The example of the life of people like Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov will inspire many generations of Communists and Soviet people, since the cause for which he spared neither his efforts nor his health and to which he devoted his brilliant mind, his outstanding talent and all the ardor of his noble soul is immortal. This cause lives on, and brings more and more successes in various sectors of communism building, in the development of the world revolutionary process and in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism and the triumph of Marxism-Leninism.

As Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee (November) plenum, we have a strength which enables us to resolve the most complex tasks. That strength is the unity of our party ranks, that strength is the party's collective wisdom and its collective leadership, that strength is the unity of the party and people.

The party and people are armed with an impressive program of communist creation elaborated by the 23d through the 26th CPSU Congresses. This program is being steadily implemented. Our country's victorious march toward communism is the best monument to the glorious, outstanding sons of the party and people, among whom Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov is rightly numbered -- that ardent fighter for peace and communism, major theorist and talented propagandist of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

The volume reveals the character of the armed struggle and its results and shows the peculiarities of military building, the state of the armed forces of the countries that took part in the war, the superiority of the Soviet military organization and military art, the character of the military operations in different theaters and fronts of the war and the development of military science and military art during World War II.

The final volume generalizes the multifaceted experience of the activity of the CPSU, the inspirer and organizer of the victory of the Soviet people and their armed forces in The Great Patriotic War, and the experience of the capitalist states' communist and workers parties in developing the antifascist liberation struggle.

The final part of the volume, "World Without War," shows the unbreakable connection between the results and lessons of the world war and the vital problems of our time, above all the peoples' struggle to prevent another world war and to preserve and consolidate peace on earth. The influence of the victory over fascism on the disposition of sociopolitical forces in the world arena and on the postwar structure of the world is comprehensively revealed.

The main lesson of the last war, as the final volume stresses, is the need to mobilize the efforts of all peoples in the struggle to preserve peace and lessen the threat of nuclear war hanging over mankind.

The volume is published by the USSR Defense Ministry Military Literature Publishing House. It is richly illustrated with photographs and reproductions, is supplied with maps and includes a chronicle of the most important events of the postwar period.

PRAVDA REVIEWS STUDY OF SOVIET SOCIAL STRUCTURE

PM220815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 82 Second Edition p 7

[Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor I. Vorozheykin review under the rubric "Books": "On the Way to a Classless Society"]

[Text] It was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress that the rapprochement of all classes and social groups is continuing in our country and that we are slowly but surely advancing toward the great goal of creating a society where people are not divided into classes. The party draws Soviet scientists' attention to the study of the natural laws of the formation of a classless and -- in the historical long term — a socially homogenous society and to revealing new facets of this process in the conditions of developed socialism.

Historian S.L. Senyavskiy's monograph [footnote: S.L. Senyavskiy. THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF SOVIET SOCIETY IN THE CONDITIONS OF DEVELOPED SOCIALISM (1961-1980) [SOTSIALNAYA STRUKTURA SOVETSKOGO OBSHCHESTVA v USLOVIYAKH RAZVITOGO SOTSIALIZMA (1961-1980) Moscow, Mysl Publishing House, 1982, 351 pages] is devoted precisely to an analysis of the main directions of change in the social structure of Soviet society in the last two decades. The greatest attention is devoted to the years of the 9th and 10th 5-year plans. On the basis of the works of the founders of Marxism-Leninism, the materials of CPSU congresses and other party documents, the author analyzes a wide range of sources: statistical materials, archive materials, data from concrete sociological research and the periodical press.

The building of a classless and subsequently a socially homogenous society, as the book shows, is a complex, prolonged, objectively determined process. It is based on the development of production forces and the further improvement of production relations both in the city and in the countryside. This process does not take place spontaneously by any means.

Tremendous significance is attached to the socioeconomic policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which is aimed at improving our society's social structure -- bringing about the rapprochement of classes and social strata, and gradually overcoming the substantial differences between the city and the countryside, and between mental and physical labor.

An analysis of quantitative and qualitative changes in the makeup of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the intelligentsia and various strata within them; and of perceptible shifts in the living conditions and living standard of urban and rural working people shows that the rapprochement between classes and social strata took on a clearly expressed nature in the seventies. The leading role in this process belongs to the working class.

The content of the monograph under review convincingly confirms our party's fundamentally important conclusion that in the land of the soviets, which is marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, there is a steadily increasing rapprochement between all classes and social groups leading to the formation of a largely classless structure of society within the historical framework of mature socialism. The book will be useful to a wide range of readers with an interest in questions of the theory and practice of communist building.

GOVERNMENT, GOSPLAN APPOINTMENTS IN AZERBAIJAN

WA232000 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 31 October carries on page one a decree of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium announcing that A.N. Mutalibov has been appointed deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Gosplan. On page four of the same paper it was announced that in Mutalibov was relieved of his responsibility as Azerbaijan minister of local industry in connection with his transfer to other work.

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 31 October carries on page one an Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium decree announcing that D.M. Asanov has been selected deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. On page four of the same paper it was announced that Asanov was relieved of his responsibility as Azerbaijan minister of agriculture in connection with his transfer to other work.

BRIEFS

BOOK BY USUBALIYEV -- The book by Comrade Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia, entitled Soviet Kirghizstan [Sovetskiy Kirghizstan] has been published. It describes the great achievements in economy, science, culture and everyday life with which the working people of the republic, a former backward outlying region of prerevolutionary Russia, are ushering in the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. These achievements are a vivid example of the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU and friendship of Soviet peoples. The book is published by the Politicheskaya Literatura Press. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 13 Nov 82 LD]

ARMENIAN WEEK IN AZERBAIJAN -- The current labor week in Azerbaijan SSR has been dedicated to the Armenian SSR on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union. Meetings will be held during this week on relations with the Armenian SSR and there will be an exhibition of Armenian cinematography. The people of Azerbaijan SSR have historic friendly relations with the people of the Armenian SSR. These friendly relations are currently being strengthened with the consolidation of mutual ties in the economic, scientific and cultural fields. During the week, prominent figures from the Armenian SSR will be visiting industrial establishments and education centers in Azerbaijan. [Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 22 Nov 82 GF]

NEW OILFIELDS BEGIN OPERATIONS IN TYUMEN

LD221528 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 22 TASS -- A new group of fields, Sutorminskaya, has gone into operation in the Tyumen north, where the very powerful oil stream provides almost one thousand tonnes of oil every twenty-four hours, writes "MN Information". A modern town for oilmen and power transmission line are being built near the fields.

REPORTAGE ON GAS PIPELINE DEVELOPMENTS

Gas-Pumping Machines

LD180324 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Summary] Leningrad November 17 TASS -- The manufacture of Soviet gas-pumping machines with a capacity of 25 megawatts has been stepped up. A vacuum melting furnace in which blades for such machines are made by the controlled crystallisation technique, has reached its rated capacity in Leningrad. Its products do not practically need any further machining. This reduces to almost one-third the complexity of the manufacture of these labour-consuming components of which about two thousand are required for each machine. The leading plants of Leningrad quickly built up a technical basis for the manufacture of 25 megawatt-machines. A number of shops producing them have been commissioned in the city. Testing benches for such machines are being built and advanced technological processes mastered. As a result the first compressor station on the trunk gas pipeline, running from Siberia to the European part of the USSR, was equipped with machines of enhanced capacity. The output of such machines can now be increased many-fold.

Carpathian Foothills Section

LD210430 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] -- Lvov November 19 TASS -- Main work has been completed on the linear part of the transcontinental Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline in the northern foothills of the Carpathians. The first 50 km of pipes have been welded together and laid there earlier than planned. The welded line has stretched from the small town of Bogorodchany to the summits of mountain ranges which divide the catchment areas of the rivers of the Black and Baltic Seas. The wide experience of the pipeline builders' collective in the construction of such projects in mountain conditions helps them to maintain in high tempo of work. At the same time special teams preliminarily assemble complex passes over impetuous rivers, roads, various pipelines and power transmission lines. Working together with Soviet builders are representatives of the GDR. They will build compressor stations in Borogorodchany and Volovets. Drivers from the fraternal country help to haul the pipes to the mountains.

Sverdlovsk Oblast Section

LD220356 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0304 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The first 15 km ofpipes have been laid on a new section of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline being built in the north of Sverdlovsk Oblast. A string of pipelines extending for 180 km is to pass through the taiga and bogs and to cross numerous rivers. Builders have pledged to complete all line work on the section ahead of schedule -- in March of next year.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 18-22 NOV REPORTED

LD230516 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 18 and 22 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

18 November

Threshing of the new soybean harvest, which occupied over 100,000 hectares, is ending in the Ukraine. In a number of oblasts quite good yields were obtained. In the Crimea the yield was over 15 quintals per hectares. Next year the soybean area is to be considerably increased. The Kazakhstan autumn plowing area was planned to be 17,600,000 hectares. To date, 1 million hectares more have been plowed. Twelve of the 19 oblasts have considerably overfulfilled the plan. Over 3 million hectares of clean fallow has been prepared for spring sowing. (0700 GMT)

The cotton harvest in Turkmenistan is taking place in complex weather conditions. Heavy rains have fallen in many parts of the republic. Yesterday much snow fell in Tashauz Oblast. Harvesting machines halted their work but cotton continues to be delivered to procurement points. It is being picked manually. Industrial enterprise collectives, students and staff from institutions are helping with the harvest. Drying installations are working at full capacity. In the republic as a whole, over 1.1 million tons of cotton have been delivered so far. The harvest continues. In Georgia citrus plantations are being expanded by 11,000 hectares. (1630 GMT)

22 November

Ryazan Oblast vegetable growers have supplied the state with 125,000 tons of produce. (0304 GMT)

Kazakhstan agricultural machine operators have completed autumn plowing on 18,500,000 hectares, 1 million more than planned. Nikolay Petrovich Osichkin, agronomist and radio commentator, says that in many areas production of groats has declined. For this reason the USSR Food Program provides for stepping up production. This year progress has been made. Sown area and yields have risen, though not everywhere to the planned level. This year Kustanay Oblast has doubled its millet output, and Kluchevoy Kolkhoz obtained 30 quintals per hectare. Aktyubinsk and Pavlodar farms increased their yields. Rostov and Saratov Oblasts exceeded their plans.

Throughout the world the area of buckwheat cultivation covers over 2 million hectares. About 90 percent of this area is in the USSR. However, not all our farms are supplied with sufficient buckwheat seed, and measures to improve its quality are not always adequate. (1200 GMT)

EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA ON IMPROVING STOCKRAISING

PM220755 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 46 Nov 82 (Signed to Press - 9 Nov 82) p 15

[Candidate of Economic Sciences A. Kosynkin article: "Ways of Improving Stockraising Efficiency"]

[Text] Intensive work is underway on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes to implement the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum decisions and the USSR Food Program. This work is accompanied by a creative search for ways of improving agricultural production efficiency.

A central problem where is to accelerate the increase in livestock production by establishing a firm fodder base. The solution of this problem depends on many factors. They include further intensification of the use of fodder-producing land, fuller utilization of available potential for improving the quality of procured fodder and efficient use of fodder at livestock units themselves.

Strengthen the Fodder Base

Of the country's 554 million hectares of farmland, 75 percent is assigned to fodder production -- a substantial area. Nevertheless, there is a fodder shortage. Contributing factors are the complexity and diversity of the natural and economic conditions under which fodder production is conducted. Most of these lands are located in zones with either insufficient or excessive moisture.

Nevertheless, even in these difficult conditions advanced farms are producing the maximum quantity of output per hectare thanks to a transition to scientifically based arable farming systems and the introduction of intensive crop rotation and the latest strains of fodder crops. Among them are kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Brest Oblast's Baranovicheskiy Rayon, Stavropol Kray's Apanesenkovskiy Rayon and Omsk Oblast's Gorkiy Rayon.

Agricultural enterprises are faced with a clear aim set out in the form of state orders for a particular quantity, range and quality of purchasable products. And the entire activity of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm associations must be subordinated to the fulfillment and overfulfillment of these orders.

The ways of attaining this goal -- determining the structure of crop areas and introducing crop rotation -- are determined by collectives themselves on the basis of specific natural and climatic conditions. The main critera for assessing the range of grain and fodder crops are the increase in yield and protein quantity per unit of area.

It is expedient to arrange fodder production and to define the types of feeding of livestock and the structure of stockraising as well as the technique for the production of a given type of livestock product in the light of the above requirements. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, there can be no room here for mediocre work or for trying to make everyone fit into the same pattern, as they say. Knowledge, experience, a high level of skill and a great sense of responsibility are what are needed.

It should be noted that the shortages and low quality of coarse, succulent and pasture-grown fodder are compensated for on many farms by concentrates taken mainly from state resources. This often engenders a sense of reliance on others and reduces farm leaders' responsibility for providing livestock with fodder.

The problem of providing livestock with fodder can and must be resolved on the basis of the scientifically validated organization of fodder production, which envisages increasing the production of all types of fodder in comparison with livestock numbers and improving the fodder ration balance in terms of protein, carbohydrates and other nutritional elements primarily by getting kolkhozes and sovkhozes to produce them themselves.

The experience of advanced farms and scientific research data attest to the expediency of expanding the sowing of perennial grasses in the RSFSR's central, northwestern and Volga-Vyatka regions, Belorussia and the Baltic republics. This enables kolkhozes and sovkhozes to substantially increase the production of full-value green fodder for the entire period of summer maintenance of cattle. This measure also makes it possible to increase the procurement of high quality coarse fodders and reduce the expenditure of concentrates in milk and beef production by 20-30 percent.

Higher Return on Invested Resources

The further development of stockraising and the strengthening of fodder production -- its basis -- places great demands on the use of capital investments allocated to the agroindustrial complex. In this respect it is very important to decide correctly where they should be primarily channeled so as to achieve the maximum return.

As is well known, this question is being resolved by local organs and farm leaders and specialists. The specific features and potential of farms must be comprehensively considered here. In some places, it seems to us, people have been carried away by the construction of large livestock complexes without taking prior care to provide them with the necessary fodders and livestock population. Of course, the transfer of stockraising to an industrial footing is the main avenue in the development of this sector. However, before deciding to build a major complex it is necessary to carefully weigh up all the "pros" and "cons" so that a return on invested resources should be a reality as soon as possible.

When building stockraising complexes it is also necessary to bear in mind that the excessive concentration of, for example, milking herds and of other types of livestock sometimes leads to considerable transport costs because of the transportation of bulky fodder.

In defining ways of increasing the efficiency of capital investment utilization, it is necessary to bear in mind above all the need to increase soil fertility, organize land reclamation operations, modernize existing irrigation and drainage systems, ensure the radical and surface improvement of natural fodder land, create permanent highly productive pasture and hayfields attached to every cattle unit and build the necessary quantity of fodder stores. Experience confirms the high effectiveness of investments in creating and equipping agricultural chemical centers and strengthening the seed production base. Increasing investments which ensure the intensification of arable farming is the correct way to create a stable fodder base.

Each zone of the country has agricultural enterprises which fully provide livestock raising with their own fodder. Thus the Ukraina Kolkhoz in Kharkov Oblast's Pervomayskiy Rayon, the Krasnaya Zarya Sovkhoz in Moscow Oblast's Stupinskiy Rayon and the Nazarovskiy Sovkhoz in Krasnoyarsk Kray, by introducing scientifically substantiated arable farming systems and channeling the necessary financial and material resources into this, have sharply increased the yield of fodder crops and succeeded in satisfying the fodder requirements of their own large-scale livestock raising.

The Food Program envisages increasing fodder production in the country to 500 million tons in 1985 and 540-550 million tons in 1990, as against 379 million tons of fodder units on average in the 10th 5-Year Plan. In the current decade the increase must amount to 160-170 million tons, or twice what it was in the previous decade. The resolution of this intensive but quite realistic task requires above all an increase in the productivity of natural fodder land. State targets provide for the radical improvement of this land over a minimum of 27-29 million hectares, the creation of irrigated hayfields and pastures over an area of 2-2.2 million hectares and the flooding of 36-38 million hectares of pasture. It is necessary to improve the structure of field fodder production, increase the yield and extend sowings of high protein crops.

Considerable reserves lie in increasing the return on the production potential already created. Practice shows that a small amount of modernization at poultry units and poultry farms and the replacement of obsolete equipment make it possible to increase by 50-150 percent output per square meter of production area.

Modernizing cowsheds, calf pens, sties and sheep pens and fitting them with sophisticated machinery and equipment makes it possible to improve labor productivity, increase the return on capital and cut production costs.

In this respect farms in Sverdlovsk Oblast's Bogdanovichskiy Rayon have set a good example. Here 76 livestock accommodation units have been modernized, and the level of mechanization at these units has been brought up to the same level as at modern livestock complexes.

Many farms, rayons, oblasts and republics, receiving considerable capital investment and material and technical resources, are stepping up the production of arable and livestock products. In recent years a substantial increase in agricultural products has been ensured by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Stavropol and Krasnodar Krays and Moscow and Leningrad Oblasts and the farms of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan.

But this is by no means the case everywhere. At the CPSU Central Committee May plenum attention was drawn specifically to the fact that there are still many farms -- even whole oblasts -- where capital investments are increasing but the production of output has basically stood still for a number of years. It is important to go deeply into the causes of this situation and adopt measures to eliminate laggardness.

Stepping Up Economic Work

The increased scale of production insistently demands the toughening up of the thrift policy, monitoring of every ruble and the organization of effective autonomous financing and the collective contract at all levels of production. The recently approved recommendations on organizing autonomous financing based on the experience of leading farms will help improve this work.

It is no secret that on some kolkhozes and sovkhozes autonomous financing targets are conveyed to components, teams, livestock units and divisions only formally and very late, while their indicators are often unrealistic. Unsatisfactory accounting it impossible to determine clearly who must bear the responsibility for shortcomings permitted to occur in work. Naturally, the results of this kind of autonomous financing are not very good.

Production targets are conveyed to autonomous financing subunits before the beginning of the year or quarter. Everything in them must be clear and comprehensible to any working person, not just an economist. The results for the month or quarter and the final results for the year should be summed up in an equally prompt fashion. After all, everyone carrying out work wants to know accurately what results he has achieved and what reward awaits him for saving raw materials, other materials, electricity and fuel, for overfulfilling the plan or for increasing the output of produce and improving its quality.

The introduction of autonomous financing and the collective contract and the stepping up of concern not only for today's harvest but for tomorrow's, and for increasing soil fertility and ensuring the highly efficient utilization of machinery -- that is a reliable way of reducing prime cost, increasing labor productivity and strengthening the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN COTTON PRODUCTION -- Yesterday, 2,920 tons of cotton were collected by the republic's cottongrowers. To date, a total of 1,122,767 tons of cotton has been delivered to the republic's procurement points, a figure which constitutes (?92.33) percent of the annual plan. Ashkhabad cottongrowers have already fulfilled the annual plan at 102.14 percent by delivering 138,910 tons of cotton to the state. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 20 Nov 82 GF]

COSMONAUTS EXCEED WORLD SPACE FLIGHT RECORD

LD221024 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 22 TAS -- Soviet Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev have exceeded the world space flight endurance record. Aleksandr Romanov, a TASS special correspondent, reports from the Mission Control Centre:

Today, on November 22, the cosmonauts manning the orbital complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-7, Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev, have topped the record-long period of working in space. The record held by Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin was 175 days.

Ivan Borisenko, a sports commissioner who registered all Soviet space records which were ushered in by the world's first cosmonauts, Yuriy Gagarin and Gherman Titov, appraised the fellow-countrymen's accomplishments thus: "The new achievement by Berezovoy and Lebedev rightfully belongs to world class," the sports commissioner said. "And as of today the record is more than 193 days. The Soviet achievement already now is more than 2.3 times as long as that of the U.S. record. During the flight the cosmonauts have logged over 132 million kilometres, thereby likewise beating the world record held by Soviet cosmonauts."

Cosmonaut Valeriy Ryumin, director of the flight, during a regular communications session congratulated Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev on the sports achievement and wished them further successful accomplishment of the flight programme.

"We thank the creators of space technology and the specialists of the Mission Control Centre who ensured a possibility for us to travel in space around the earth for so long in time and distance," the spacemen replied.

MARITIME SATELLITE GROUND STATION IN ODESSA

LD191232 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Odessa November 19 TASS -- An international sea satellite communication station has been built near Odessa, a Soviet port on the Blask Sea. The complex is designed for maintaining bilateral communication round-the-clock with sea-going ships according to the system the earth-cosmos-ocean. It is a component part of the international system Inmarsat, in whose creation 30 countries are participating.

The ground station will function in aggregate with two satellites launched over the equator in the areas of the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. With their aid it will watch over the whole merchant marine from latitude 70 degrees north to 70 degrees south. The use of satellite communication has considerably increased the safety of navigation at sea and the effectiveness of operation of the merchant marine.

Along with merchant vessels the satellite services will also be used by research vessels of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, such as Cosmonaut Yuriy Gagarin, Cosmonaut Vladimir Komarov and Akademik Sergey Korolev which belong to the Soviet Union's biggest Black Sea shipping company.

AZERBAIJAN SEISMIC CENTER REPORTS EARTHQUAKE

LD211245 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Baku November 21 TASS -- Earth jolts in the valley of Kura River were recorded at 04.45 hours, Moscow time, today by Azerbaijan seismic stations. The quake's magnitude was five points in the town of Zardov and its epicentre was ten kilometres away from the town. There was no loss of life of destruction.

ROCKET FORCES AND ARTILLERY DAY OBSERVED

PM221623 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 82 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Col Gen P. Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces Political Directorate: "The Motherland's Fiery Shield"]

[Text] Soviet people have a good tradition -- on greeting a festival, a portentous event or an anniversary they evaluate what has been done, outline the prospects for further progress and see signs of the future in the features of today's reality. And so today on Rocket Forces and Artillery Day, we sum up the work on enhancing the troops' vigilance and combat readiness, and turn our grateful memory and our patriotic feelings to the party of the great Lenin and to the older generations which accomplished the revolution, defended it from enemies, and which built and strengthened our mighty Soviet Union.

This festival is dear to Soviet people. It reminds them of the Red artillerymen's glorious exploits in the fighting against foreign interventionists and internal counter-revolution, and of the countless examples of courage and fortitude displayed by Soviet servicemen in the fields of the Great Patriotic War.

Our artillery played a very important role in ensuring the success of the Soviet Troops' impressive counteroffensive near Stalingrad. In all the battles and on all the fronts the enemy got to know the crushing force of Soviet artillery. Artillerymen destroyed more than 48,000 fascist tanks, assault guns, and a large quantity of other hardware and manpower. Antiaircraft gunners shot down thousands of enemy aircraft. The servicemen of guards mortar units covered their banners with unfading glory.

Today we note with pride how highly the motherland assessed the artillerymen's services. The title of Hero of the Soviet Union was conferred upon more than 1,800 of them, and orders and medals were awarded to more than 1.6 million.

Honoring this day the valiant lords of fire who made a worthy contribution to routing the German fascist troops, Soviet people also pay tribute to the present generation of missilemen and artillerymen vigilantly standing guard over their peaceful labor, as well as to the scientists, designers, defense industry workers, technicians and engineers who are creating first-class combat weapons.

The Strategic Rocket Forces are a child of the scientific and technical revolution. They were created in response to the challenge thrown down to our country by imperialist "hawks" in the postwar period. Relying on the temporary U.S. monopoly of nuclear weapons, the aggressive circles of imperialist states unleashed a cold war against the USSR and the other socialist countries, provoked military conflicts and maintained hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world. Under these conditions the Soviet Union was forced to take countermeasures and to create its own nuclear missile weapons guaranteeing the motherland's security.

Outstanding credit for the development of missile technology goes to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who constantly devoted attention to ensuring that the country's defense capability is at the level of modern demands. In those years the office of CPSU Central Committee Secretary L.I. Brezhnev was a kind of headquarters, where the most important problems of missile building were resolved and conferences were held with the participation of scientists, designers and specialists in various spheres of science, technology and production. Leonid Ilich frequently visited plants where the new armaments was being created.

Thanks to the indefatigable concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, the Strategic Rocket Forces are now equipped with formidable weapons and combat hardware. Our artillery, which has absorbed the latest achievements of science and technology, still preserves its role as an important artillery weapon.

The combat might of the Rocket Forces and artillery, as well as of our entire army, is augmented many times over by the high moral and political qualities of Soviet servicemen, who are selflessly devoted to the party and the people, and skillfully operate the hardware and weapons entrusted to them.

The Rocket Forces possess splendid officer cadres. They are highly-skilled specialists who have mastered Marxist-Leninist theory in depth and have extensive knowledge in the spheres of automation, remote control, electronics, ballistics, nuclear physics, mathematics and chemistry. Ensigns are experts with combat hardware, arms and skilled educators.

Young men who have a high standard of education and who have received good elementary military training are sent to missile units and subunits to do their military service. This helps them to become good specialists in missile matters within a short time.

The whole system of instruction and education in the Rocket Forces is imbued with the concern of commanders, political organs, party and Komsomol organizations for developing in servicemen high political consciousness and activeness, initiative and responsibility for the entrusted task. Under modern conditions there are constantly growing demands both on the level of personnel training and on personnel discipline, organization and composure. Strict and precise observance of the requirements of the oath, the regulations, the manuals, the instructions, and the unquestioning fulfillment of commanders' orders and commands is a very important condition for maintaining a high level of combat readiness in units and subunits.

It is the Soviet Armed Forces' constitutional duty to be in a state of constant combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor. The continuous performance of combat duty is a concrete manifestation of this readiness for missilemen. Taking their places at the control panels, servicemen fulfill the duties prescribed for them with high responsibility at any time of day, or night. Will, thoughts, skill — all the best of which a person is capable -- are subordinated during these hours to one thing: to fulfilling his combat task with the maximum quality and efficiency. The highest vigilance and constant readiness for the immediate and unconditional fulfillment of a combat order are the basis of all the missilemen's very difficult service.

In the Strategic Rocket Forces, almost 100 percent of the personnel are Communists and Komsomol members. They are ideologically tempered people who possess a tremendous store of spiritual energy and set an example in the fulfillment of their military duty.

Party organizations are the strong political nucleus of military collectives. Their activeness and militancy have increased appreciably since the sixth all-army conference of primary party organization secretaries. Communists set the tone in all good deeds and patriotic initiatives, and maintain a high combat mood in people by their personal example. These days, when reports and elections are taking place in party organizations, Communists make a principled assessment of what has been achieved, expose shortcomings and make specific proposals for the use of existing reserves.

Dogged, persistent labor to master complex combat hardware and arms long ago became one of the best traditions of Soviet servicemen. This has been manifested vividly and impressively in this training year.

The servicemen of the unit commanded by Col I. Shelestov -- the initiators of the socialist competition among the Rocket Forces -- are worthily greeting the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The personnel have successfully fulfilled the tasks set them, their training plans, their socialist pledges and are performing their combat duty in an exemplary manner. The unit has won the title "Excellent" for the seventh time in succession. Some 60 percent of its subunits and 65 percent of its combat teams are rated "Excellent." Every other officer is a master, and the time taken to commission young specialists has been considerably reduced.

The missile unit named for the Komsomol's 60th anniversary is also renowned for its considerable achievements in military labor. It has now kept the title "Excellent" for 10 years in succession and has been awarded the USSR Defense Ministry's pennant for courage and military valor. The unit's Komsomol members have been presented with the Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner "for successes in the communist education of youth" in perpetuity.

We have many such units. They are characterized by high indicators in combat and political training, and in socialist competition.

However, the successes achieved do not create complacency or placidity in anyone. Our servicemen are profoundly aware of what high trust the people have put in them by placing them at the forefront of the defense of the motherland and the socialist community countries.

Army and Navy servicemen, like all Soviet people, wholeheartedly support the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy. They greeted with profound satisfaction the decisions of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's unanimous election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The plenum confirmed the continuity of the party's policy in implementing the tasks outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress of further strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might, enhancing the people's well-being and consolidating peace and security on the planet. Soviet servicemen vigilantly follow the perfidious intrigues of the U.S. imperialist forces and their accomplices, who are fueling international tension, unleashing an unprecedented arms race, particularly for nuclear arms, and are trying to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the other socialist countries.

"We will do everything necessary to ensure that lovers of military adventures do not catch the Soviet country unawares and that the potential aggressors knows that a crushing counterstrike unevitably awaits him," reads the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers address to the Communist Party and the Soviet people in connection with L.I. Brezhnev's death.

Celebrating their traditional festival, missilemen and artillerymen assure the Communist party that they will continue to be worthy of their people's heroic achievements and of the lofty title of armed defenders of great October's gains. Preparing worthily to greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, they are gladdening the motherland with new achievements in strengthening the Soviet state's defense might. The Soviet people can rely on their armed defenders: they are always on the alert, always in a state of combat readiness.